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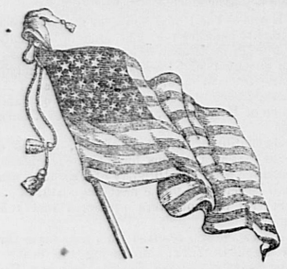


Poetry.

[From the German of Ehrenfried Liedich.]

Here is my Heart.

Here is my heart—my God, I give it thee
I heard thee call and say,
"Not to the world, my child, but unto me"—
I heard and will obey.
Here is love's offering to my King,
Which in glad sacrifice I bring—
Here is my heart!

Here is my heart—surely the gift though poor,
My God will not despise;
Vainly and long I sought to make it pure,
To meet thy searching eyes;
Corrupted once in Adam's fall,
The stains of sin pollute it all—
My guilty heart!

Here is my heart—my heart so sad before,
Now by thy grace made meet;
Yet bruised and wearied, it can only pour
Its anguish at thy feet;
It groans beneath the weight of sin,
It sighs salvation's joy to win—
My mourning heart.

Here is my heart—in Christ its longings end,
Near to the cross it draws;
It says, "Thou art my portion, O, my Friend!
Thy blood my ransom was."
And in the Saviour it has found
What blessedness and peace abound—
My trusting heart.

Here is my heart—ah! Holy Spirit, come,
Its nature to renew.
And consecrate it wholly as thy home,
A temple fair and true.
Teach it to love and serve thee more,
To fear thee, trust thee, and adore—
My cleansed heart!

Here is my heart—it trembles to draw near
The glory of thy throne;
Give it the shining robe thy servants wear,
Of righteousness thine own;
Its pride and folly chase away,
And thou art wise, and just, and true—
My waiting heart!

Here is my heart—O friend of friends, be near.
To make the tempter fly;
And when my latest foe, I wait with fear,
Give me the victory.
Gladly on thy love reposing,
Let me say, when life is closing;
"Here is my heart!"

Governor's Address.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

At no period in the history of Maine, have her appointed lawgivers entered on the discharge of their constitutional duties, under circumstances of graver responsibility than those by which you are surrounded.

Approaching the termination of the third year of the war, waged in vindication of the authority and integrity of the nation, in the prosecution of which has been employed a vastness of resources, as amazing to ourselves as incredible to the rest of mankind, the national exigencies continue to demand further contributions from the States and the people.

The fierce enthusiasm kindled by the first outrages upon the flag of our country, has been chastened and sobered by the protraction and vicissitudes of the conflict, but to that have succeeded the settled conviction, that for us there is no national future but in the triumph of the national arms, and a stern resolve that that consummation shall be accomplished. You, gentlemen, stand here to-day proofs of the truth of this declaration. As Maine has, in the past of this struggle, cheerfully responded to every invocation of patriotism and duty, in sending you here her people have renewed the pledge of their fidelity to republican institutions and the cause of civil liberty.

The year just closed has been signalized to the people of Maine by the bounteous benefactions which flow only from the Giver of all good. No desolating pestilence has scourged us, but health has reigned through our borders. Generous harvests have rewarded the labor of the husbandman; industry in all its departments has received its fitting recompense; no hand willing to toil has been obliged to remain idle for want of remunerative employment.

The toils, the sacrifices, and the achievements of the soldiers of Maine, composing a portion of the national army, during the year 1863, have been such as to cause the hearts of her citizens to swell with grateful pride. Upon the fields of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Carolina, Louisiana, Florida, and Texas, they have participated in all perils of march and battle; and whatever of advantage has been gained to the national cause, they can proudly claim their share of the glory. The price of military glory is mourning upon many a hearth stone, and among us are many Rachels refusing to be comforted. If this war were one of mad ambition, glory would afford no compensation for its manifold woes.

Deploring, as does Maine, the loss of so many of her gallant sons slain on the field of battle, or perishing in hospitals of wounds, or of disease induced by the hardships and exposures of military life, far away from home and kindred, it may be in prison, with no voice of affection near, to speak a word of cheer, or farewell to the soul approaching the dark river, all equally the victims of the strife, and martyrs to the holiest of causes, their memories will be enshrined in the hearts of her people as the richest of her treasures, so long as patriotism shall be esteemed honorable among mankind; and the mention of their manes, "in song and story," shall inspire a heroism kindred to that which led them to the sacrifice.

On that spot at Gettysburg, made immortal by the successful valor of the national arms, and classic by the matchless eloquence of Everett, has been consecrated a cemetery where slumber the mortal remains of warriors, representatives from the land of the "laughing water," from every free State born of the immortal ordinance of '87, from Maryland, Delaware and Western Virginia, from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, and from New England, every sister there, not one left out. There, on Cemetery Hill, where the roar of artillery in vain assailed the ear of the peaceful dead, then reposing beneath its surface, these gallant heroes, having sealed with their lives their devotion to the unity of that country they had sworn to defend, now sleep, and "no sound shall awake them to glory again."

Upon the invitation of the distinguished Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, whose happy conception of the idea and active agency in the affair, entitle him to our thanks, my predecessor, co-operating with the Governors of the other States represented in those terrible battles, engaged, in behalf of Maine, to contribute her share of whatever expense might be incurred in making this city of the dead worthy of its illustrious occupants. Moved as our people are by their sensibilities to do homage to the memories of our fallen soldiers on that spot, there will cluster around it, in the regards of the citizens of Maine, an added interest arising from the fact that it was chosen and occupied by Howard, their own modest and intrepid soldier, as the ground on which the final fortunes of the battles of those memorable days were to be staked, and which, with his heroic troops, he held to the end of the bloody fight. The correspondence of Gov. Curtin and the report of our Commissioner will be duly communicated to you, and I shall unhesitatingly ask, what you will with alacrity grant, such an appropriation as shall meet, to the fullest extent, all claims upon our State for this holy purpose. And in this connection, I would recommend that provisionbe made for the erection of monuments commemorative of the patriotism and valor of all of Maine's fallen worthies, and that it be so ample that the name of the humblest private shall not be neglected.

DISCHARGES AND ENLISTMENTS.

During the past year, ten regiments of Maine Volunteers have been mustered out of the service of the United States, the terms of their enlistment having expired.

Of these the Second Regiment was the first to leave the State on the call of the President, in April, 1861, and has borne its part in the battles of the Army of the Potomac, while in the service, with distinguished gallantry under its various commanders. The Tenth Regiment largely composed of the First Regiment of three months men, entered the field in the autumn of 1861, and on numerous occasions acquitted itself with credit. A portion of the officers of this regiment, since their discharge, have been engaged in recruiting a regiment of veteran soldiers, which is now nearly ready to leave for the field. The other eight regiments were made up of enlistments for nine months only, which expired the last summer. The service of these was various. Some were not called on to meet the foe in battle; others participated in the severe struggles at Port Hudson and below, which eventuated in the opening of the Mississippi. All did their duty well.

There now remain in the service of the United States, and in the field, sixteen regiments and one battallion of infantry, one regiment and one company of cavarly, one regiment of heavy and six batteries of light artillery, and one company of sharpshooters, distributed from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The limits of this address forbid an extended notice of the gallantry of these various corps, and anything less would do them injustice. I can only say that their conduct has been credible to themselves, honorable to their State, and some of their achievements of unsurpassed brilliancy, mournfully attested by their thinned ranks.—For a recital of the history of these gallant men, I refer you to the elaborate report of that able and indefatigable officer, and Adjutant General of this State.

So many enlistments expiring in 1863, compelled the President of the United States to order a draft of 300,000 men, under the conscription act. Owing to the commutation clause, and the unprecedented list of exemptions, this produced but a comparatively small number of soldiers; in this State it secured about two thousand. Since then another levy of an equal number has been directed, allowing until the 5th of January instant, for the States to fill their quotas with volunteers.

Under the orders of my predecessor, a system of recruiting was put in operation in this State, the quotas of the various cities and towns being duly apportioned. As in 1862, these municipalities—having indeed no legal authority therefor at the time—paid liberal bounties to volunteers called for by the President, which action was subsequently ratified and confirmed by the Legislature, so at this time, under like circumstances, they have adopted the same course to provide for the pending call, generally paying larger bounties than before.

Under the rule prescribed by the first orders of the Governor, allowing men to enlist in the quota of any city or town, without regard to the fact that the quota of the place of the volunteer's residence had or had not been filled, a sharp competition sprung up among cities and towns, and much discontent was excited. That order was subsequently modified in consequence of these complaints. Upon the whole, the attempt at securing the quota of this State has been eminently successful, reflecting great credit upon the energetic and assiduous efforts of my predecessor. The inducements held out in the form of bounties, national, state and municipal, coupled with the aid furnished to the families of soldiers, have operated most favorably, and I have great confidence that the quota of Maine will be obtained in this mode, if a brief suspension of the draft is allowed, and the General Government will continue its liberal bounties long enough to enable us to canvass the regiments in the field for the renewal of their enlistments.

Already two veteran regiments of infantry, the Twenty-ninth, commanded by Col. Beal, formerly of the Tenth, and the Thirtieth, by Col. Fessenden, formerly of the Twenty-fifth, a second regiment of cavalry, commanded by Col. Woodman, late of the Twenty-eighth, an additional company of cavalry (already in the field), commanded by Capt. Cloudman, and a battery of light artillery under Capt. Twitchell, are about full, and nearly ready to go forward. In addition to these corps, a considerable number have gone forward to the regiments now in the field, making between four or five thousand enlisted under the last call of the President.

I respectfully recommend that you supply the needed legislation to confirm the patriotic action of the cities and towns of the State, in the matter of bounties, to stimulate the enlistment of soldiers for the service of their country; and that you devise, if practible, some more uniform system of bounties for the future which shall prevent so much collision and contention as has been witnessed under the existing call.

There is one point in which Maine is made peculiarly to suffer by these calls for men. A maritime State, large numbers of her citizens find their vocation upon the sea, and very many of them have already entered the service of the United States in its navy, for whose enlistments she has no credit upon her quotas, and the names of these men, still on the rolls which constitute the basis of the requisition for soldiers, enlarge the quotas of both the State and towns. This is unjust and should be rectified. Sailors drafted into the military service of the government, enter it reluctantly from want of congeniality in the employment with their former habits of life; if when drafted, they could be allowed to enter the navy, or if inducements such as are held out for soldiers, were offered by the national, State and municipal Governments to sailors, the navy department would not be obliged to complain that that branch of the service is suffering for lack of men.

FINANCES.

The financial condition of the State influenced by the necessities of the country, while it is not such as would be viewed with complacency in the peaceful times of old, yet, measuring the public debt by the ability of her citizens, and considering the causes which have created it, can excite neither apprehension nor regret. Dependent for revenue as is the treasury of Maine almost exclusively upon taxation, when large calls of an extraordinary character are made upon it, the resort for supply must be either to increased taxation, or loans obtained upon the credit of the State.

The Constitution of Maine so limits the power of the Legislature to create a State debt, that except for war purposes, the entire extent of indebtedness which could be legally authorized, would not reach an amount so large as to be an oppressive burden for our citizens to pay by taxation in a single year. For war purposes there is no limit on the authority to hire.

The demands of the present conflict have largely swelled the expenditures of the State, and consequently its debt, but these have been met by the people without grudging or complaint. On the first day of January, 1863, the funded debt of the State was one million four hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars, increased on the 1st of January, 1864, to two million four hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars. This increase was caused by payment of bounties to soldiers, and aid advanced in 1862 to their families. During that year the executive, upon the calls of the President of the United States for more volunteers, no legal provision having been made for the contingency offered certain bounties to facilitate enlistments. The banks of the State, at the request of the Governor, readily engaged to furnish the necessary funds, relying solely on the good faith of the Legislature to repay. On the first day of March last, these advances with the interest amounted to $343,224 86. In the same year (1862) the amount disbursed by the municipal authorities as aid to the families of soldiers, and under the law chargeable to the State in 1863, reached $231,898 80; making for these two items $575,223 66, for the payment of which and other war purposes, a loan of $600,000 was authorized.

On the first of March last, the Treasurer under that authority negotiated the bonds of of the State for $524,000, which produced $599,828 88, being a premium of $74,928 88 on the bonds sold; a valuable and substantial tribute to the integrity, prudence and skill with which the finances of Maine have been managed. To furnish means for payment of the bounties ordered by the Legislature of 1863 to soldiers drafted under the conscription act, another loan of $500,000 was authorized. On the fifteenth day of August last, the Treasurer, to meet the calls on that account, negotiated bonds to the amount of $475,000, which yielded $503,131 25, being a premium of $28,131-24. At the date of this last sale, the United States 5-20 bonds, the interest payable in gold, and selling at par, had become a very popular investment, yet your own stocks even by the side of these commanded the very handsome premium named.

This is the explanation of the increase of the State debt the past year, being $100,000 less than the amount authorized by law, and $50,000 less than the loans in consequence of the payment of that sum on that portion of the former public debt which matured during the year. To provide for the payment of the interest of the public debt, and in some part for the other extraordinary charges of the government, the Legislature of 1863 increased the State tax of that year by the addition of a mill on the dollar of valuation to the tax of the previous one. In consequence of this enlargement, and by the aid of the payments from the Land Office, there will probably remain, after deducting the sums needful to carry on the government of the State for the year 1864, meeting the ordinary expenses and the interest of the debt as it stands to-day, the sum of $100,000, to be applied to the liquidation of the liability of the State to the cities and towns for aid furnished the families of soldiers in 1863, leaving, however, a large balance still due them to be otherwise provided. What that balance will be cannot be precisely known until the returns are made from all the municipalities, which will be at an early day.

Of the half-million loan of the 15th of August last, for the payment of bounties, there remained unexpended two hundred and twenty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars ($222,435 00); and whatever sum may be demanded beyond that, to meet the calls of existing laws for that purpose, or such further laws as may be made, it will be necessary to resort to the credit of the State.

While both justice and necessity compel us to impose upon those who are to succeed us in the advancing generations, a portion of the burdens of the conflict in which we are engaged, sharing, as they will, the benefits of free government, for the maintenance of which upon the face of the earth we are now struggling, not only for our own posterity, but for the human race, exempted as they, we trust, will be from the bloody sacrifices of these days, I conceive it still to be our duty to assume such portion of the great expenditure as we may be able, without oppressing our people. The apprehensions of an entire stagnation of business, exciting at the outbreak of the rebellion, have been dissapated, and the loyal States not the theatre of actual war have enjoyed an activity in almost all the pursuits of life, generating a prosperity as marvelous as the tales of the Arabian Nights. It is true that the debts of the nation and States as such have been enormously increased, but probably at no time in the history of the United States have the debts of the citizens individually been so small, or the business of the people conducted so nearly on a cash basis, as at the present time. Though the prices of what our people consume have largely advanced, the price of what they have to sell, whether it be the product of fical, forest, ocean, mine, or mechanic art, enjoys an equal enhancement and ready demand, and the same is true of the most unskilled labor. As the result of this state of things, there never was a time when money was more universally in the possession of or within the reach of all. In view of which I submit, whether at least for the ensuing year it is not expedient to make some addition to the State tax, saving to that extent the necessity of a loan.

For the details of the financial condition of the State and the operations of the Treasury, which you will find interesting and instructive, I refer you to the report of the Treasurer of State.

BANKS, ETC.

In 1862, the Government of the United States, and the banks of the entire country, having by the exegencies of the times been compelled to suspend specie payments, the Legislature of this State, passed an act to expire in a year, exempting the banks thereof, from the severe penalty imposed by their charters, for failure in this respect, not, however, relieving them from the duty of a faithful performance of their obligations. This act was renewed in 1863, the Government of the United States having in the meantime issued its own circulating notes, and sanctioned the same as a legal tender. As the reason originally existing for this legislation, still abides, enforced by the consideration, that the legal terder notes of the United States, will discharge all the pecuniary obligations as well of banks as individuals, I recommend the further extension of the same.

In consequence of the imposition by Congress, of a tax upon the circulation and deposits of the local banks, the Legislature of 1863 conditionally remitted one-half of the State tax, imposed upon our banks by their charters.—This was clearly and only an act of justice, inasmuch as national legislation, by the tax, and the creation of banks, infringed largely upon the special and heretofore exclusive privileges of the State institutions, for the concession of which the State tax was the consideration.

It is now proposed to add still further to the national burden, upon the circulation and deposit of these institutions. Such additional duty is recommended by the comptroller of the currency, and has the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. Under the weight of such additional tax, it is clear that the State banks at an early day, must retire from business; the remission of the remaining half of the State tax, will be insufficient to enable them to continue in operation. The national tax on circulation and deposits exceeding two per cent., our domestic taxes, at least two more, the three per cent. deducted from dividends for internal revenue, to all which adding the expenses of managing the institutions, leave so small a residuum for the use of the capital, that it will be withdrawn for some more profitable employment.

That an increase of taxes under the internal revenue act, is demanded to realize from that source supplies equal to the necessities of the government, is not to be doubted; but without further impositions, no class of securities is subjected to so heavy a burden as bank stocks. I assume, however, that the object of this proposed additional levy, on the circulation and deposits of the local banks, is in conformity with its probable effect, viz., to cause them to give place to the new national banks, based on the securities of the United States. The design of these banks is first to provide a uniform currency through the United States; and secondly, by their absorption of the bonds of the government for the basis of their circulation, to furnish supplies to its treasury.

The circulating notes of the banks in New England have enjoyed such a credit as to leave little to be desired in that particular. The banks of Maine have well answered the objects of their creation, the per centage of loss by failure has been insignificant, the community understand their character and confide in integrity of their managers. With one or two exceptions, the banks now in operation in this State, have been doing business from ten to fifty years, in which time they have earned the reputation they enjoy. But if the occasion demands the surrender of the charter of the local banks, to the end that the government may obtain its needful supplies, their stock-holders will avail themselves of the right conferred by the Legislature of 1863, to close their several institutions.

That the creation and general employment of these national banks, will tend decidedly to strengthen the national credit, and, by consequence, the national government, by interesting pecuniarily every citizen in its stability, is unquestionable. The diffusion of the national stocks has largely produced that effect, while the circulation of bills, reposing thereon for security, by the inevitable law of self-interest, will command the aid of every man who holds a five dollar note, in upholding the government.

The finances of the United States have been managed by the Secretary of the Treasury with surpassing ability, during a period more trying than it was, perhaps, ever the lot of any other people to pass through. The credit of our country stands peerless, commanding its daily millions for the national supply, and the genius which devised the system by which this result has been wrought, commands universal homage. But there is still another element, towering above all financial genius or wisdom, which co-operating with the illustrious financier, has placed the national credit on a rock. It is the uncalculating patriotism of the American people pouring into the national coffers their garnered wealth, which they had stored beyond the computations of the statistician, with a profusion which amazes mankind, trusting their country as a child its father, with a confidence which will not be shaken, while that country needs a dollar for its defense, and they have the dollar to contribute.

MILITIA.

At the foundation of our National Government, a deep seated hostility to standing armies existed among our people, and that sentiment was truly represented by the men who framed the Federal Constitution.—British regulars had been employed for their oppression, and our fathers took good care that no such effectual instrument of tyranny should exist under the government they created. That sentiment descended to their children, and the standing army of the United States was never large enough to picket the shortest boundary line of the Nation.

But with all this feeling, these wise men were not blind to the necessity in every well ordered government, of a competent military establishment for national defence, and to arm the magistrate with the power of enforcing the laws. Accordingly the Constitution of the United States authorizes Congress to "provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." Article two of the amendments to the constitution declares, "that a well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be enfringed." This declaration contains not only a substantial guaranty of a right of the people, but an axiom of practical wisdom, the disregard of which has brought heavy penalties on the nation.

Complying with these constitutional requirements, immediately on the establishment of the government of the United States, Congress and the States made provision for organizing, arming, equipping and training the militia. For many years a lively interest was felt in this branch of the military establishment. Commissions in its service were regarded as objects of an honorable ambition, and its titles, for a long time, as evidence of consideration and worth. European wars, commencing almost immediately after the birth of our nation, and raging so many years, coupled with threatening complications in our own affairs, first with one billigerent and then the other, finally ending in 1812 in war with Great Britain, kept alive, in the bosoms of the people, a sense of the necessity of a well regulated militia.

After the pacification of christendom in 1815, no war upon an extended scale occurred for many years. So large a portion of mankind returning from the persuits of war to the arts of peaceful life, and continuing therein so long, it seemed as if the world was about to realize the vision of the prophet, and that the ploughshare and pruning hook were destined to supplant the spear and sword. In our own happy country, blessed as was never a nation blessed before, a conviction seized the minds of the people that the iron hoof of war was never again to press her soil. Comparatively secure from foreign attack, by reason of the remoteness of our national position from any power which could menace us with real danger, as well as in our conscious and conceded strength, a sentiment obtained that military preparation on our part was unnecessary and idle, and that the military duty exacted of the citizens was a burden, attended by no corresponding public benefit. At length military service became so distasteful, that modifications of the law requiring it commenced, and finally the whole system of active militia was abondoned. This is its history in Maine.

The doctrine of the fathers was, that every ablebodied citizen, during the period of full, manly strength, owed military service to his country. Recognizing this principle, article seven, section five of the Constitution of Maine, has the following provision: "Persons of the denominations of Quakers and Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, and Ministers of the Gospel, may be exempted from military duty; but no other person of the age of eighteen, and under forty-five years, excepting officers of the militia who have been honorably discharged, shall be so exempted, unless he shall pay an equivalent fixed by law." Language cannot be found more clearly to assert the universality of the obligation of military service upon the citizen than is contained in this article. The exemptions therein specified are not mandatory, but simply permissive, out of tenderness to conscience, regard for the public necessities, and the acknowledged incompatibility of the clerical profession with military persuits.

During the last summer, when the surges of hostile invasion were heard like the distant rote of the ocean, rolling towards the borders of the loyal States, your Chief Magistrate was interrogated by the Secretary of War as to the number of regiments of Militia Maine could furnish to aid in repelling the impending attack. It is unnecessary for me to say to you what his reply was—what it only could have been. Thus appealed to for help, the people of Maine could only fold their arms, bow their heads in sorrow, if not shame, and await the inevitable shock; they had no power to help their brothers, who had gone out from among them, in the time of their exigent need so near at hand. This, too, gentlemen, when there were at home thousands of stalwart arms and willing hearts, utterly unavailable, by reason of an almost criminal neglect of an obvious constitutional duty. Thanks be to God, and the valor of the army of the Potomac, after weary and bloody days, the foe at Gettysburg was baffled and beaten back. The thought of a different result drives the blood to the heart.

Well had it been for our nation had the teachings and practices of the founders of our government been heeded. Had we enjoyed the blessings of a well regulated militia, the loyal States would not have been so illy prepared to meet the rebellious hosts who sought the nation's destruction.

Admonished by the experience of the past, I have felt compelled to urge upon you the necessity and duty of making legal provision for supplying this deficiency and omission. In all States, necessities far short of actual war, may call for the employment of military force—all States are liable to be plunged into war almost without notice or time for preparation. It is a wise sentiment, that the preparation for war is the best security against it. Situate as Maine is, a frontier State, contiguous to the territories of a power with whom the shadows of a collission have flitted athwart the horizon more than once since the commencement of our civil war, growing out of circumstances keenly wounding the national sensibilities but which under the influence of wise and forbearing councils we may hope have passed away, it is nevertheless a duty we owe to ourselves and our State to see to it that this matter of a well regulated militia shall be no longer neglected.

EDUCATION.

The subject of education is one which in Maine never falls on an inattentive ear. The duty of making adequate provision for the education of youth is enjoined upon the Legislature by the Constitution. This duty is one which continually abides. Pressing as are the calls on the Treasury, the present is no time to indulge in lavish expenditure upon any object, but education is one of the last to be neglected.

A grant of four half townships of land was made by the State the last year for the endowment of two normal schools, to be established, one in the eastern and the other in the western part of the State Farmington and Castine have been selected by the commission appointed to make the location, as points combining more of the desired advantages than any other of the villages which were competitors therefor—each enjoying a delightful situation, a salubrious climate, and easily accessible, one by rail, and the other, under arrangements made, to become so by steamboat, they fairly fulfil the conditions of the law. There is no reason why youth seeking the advantages of these institutions, removed from the bustle and temptations of larger towns, may not vindicate the wisdom of those who so long have urged their establishment. I refer you to the elaborate report of the Superintendent of Common Schools for further details in relation to these, as well as for information in regard to the educational interests of the State, committed to the charge of that officer.

By acts of Congress, July, 1862, was granted to the several States, which should accept the same, and comply with the conditions, an endowment of thirty thousand acres of land for each federal senator and representative, being to this State two hundred and ten thousand acres. The purpose of this grant is declared to be for "the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college," (in a State) "where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the State may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes, in the several pursuits and professions of life.—Among the conditions it is required "that the State shall keep the principal of the fund good forever," except that "not more than ten per cent. of it may be applied to the purchase of lands, for sites or experimental farms, by authority of the legislature," "but no portion of the fund, or its interest, to be applied for the erection, preservation or repair of buildings." "The annual interest of the fund shall be regularly applied to the declared object of the grant." Five years from the date of the grant are allowed, within which to establish the institution. The Legislature of this State by resolve, March 25th, 1863, accepted the grant, and directed the Governor to notify the President of the United States thereof, and he was also authorized to receive the scrip for the land. A board of thirteen regents was likewise created to take an assignment of the scrip issued to the State, to locate the same in their own names, for the use and benefit of the State, and for the object proposed by the act of Congress. The Governor was authorized to assign the scrip to the regents, but not before another session of the Legislature. The regents were likewise authorized to solicit subscriptions and proposals for the location of the college, to deliberate upon and consider the advantages of various locations, and examine similar institutions in other States. The regents are to be chosen by the Legislature, on joint ballot, and to receive no compensation for their services.

This is a summary of the leading points of the legislation on this subject. No election of regents having been made, there has been no progress in the advancement of the object, and the whole matter is open, without any embarrassment, for you to adopt such measures as you may believe best adapted to fulfil the purpose of the grant. It is evident that while the endowment was intended to be liberal on the part of the National Government, it was also expected that the States, each for itself, were to become the patrons of these institutions.—While among the sciences to be taught it is declared that the leading object is to teach those relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts, the language of the act making the grant, declaring specifically that it is not its purpose to exclude other sciences, is pregnant with the conclusion that the design was to establish institutions of learning of the highest order, for its scope is as comprehensive as its whole spirit is liberal.

Anxious as are the people to secure the benefits of this grant, at the present time, the pressure of taxation weighing heavily, and the calls for money for the necessities of the war are so imperative, it is for you seriously to consider and determine in what way this may best be accomplished. I am aware of the emulous rivalries likely to arise among existing institutions upon the proposition to connect the agricultural college with some one of them. The movement last year in that direction met with very slight favor from the Legislature, and it was indeed premature, for the subject was new to the people, and had been very little considered.

If Maine is to have the institution which this grant designs, the Legislature will find it necessary, either to endow a new one, with a very liberal amount of funds to start it, to be followed by annual appropriations for its support to the end of time, or avail itself of some one of those already existing, which has been heretofore the recipient of the bounty of the State, securing thereby edifices, library and laboratory—the gathered results of large expenditure and patient effort, indispensable to the proposed institution, demanded by the purposes of the grant, and the first and most expensive to be provided by the State. Without the slightest preference on my own part, as to what institution shall be selected with which to connect the agricultural college, my convictions are very decided that it is expedient to adopt some one of them, should the Legislature decide to act definitively on this subject at the present session. The unsettled state of the country, combining with the operation of the national homestead law, to depress the value of the public domain, forbids any undue haste in committing the State beyond recall to either course of procedure.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

For a detail of the condition of the various public institutions, depending in whole or in part on the public treasury you are referred to the reports of the several officers having the same in charge.

The asylum for the insane, during the past year, has been occupied to the full extent of its capacity. Its history and experience fully vindicate the wisdom of the public favor and private benevolence which founded and has sustained it. As a refuge for those afflicted by the most fearful calamity which waylays a human being, it is worthy of all the aid it may require from the Treasury.

The institution for the reformation of juvenile offenders, however much public opinion may have been divided at the outset as to its utility, has grown in favor under the management of its present head, and I recommend the necessary appropriations to sustain it.

The reports of the Warden and Inspectors of the State Prison, detailing the operations at that institution for the six months ending December 1, 1863, indicate a more prosperous state of affairs. This has been an exceedingly expensive establishment, and while in other States the labor of convicts has been made largely to contribute to defray the expenses of their subsistence and custody, ours has been a constant drain on the Treasury. I commend this institution to your special attention, with the hope that under apparently improving circumstances, a system of management may be adopted, which shall result in placing the State Prison of Maine on a footing with those of other States which have been to a degree self-sustaining.

For the other charities of the State, for the deaf, dumb and blind, you will of course make the usual appropriations.

The report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, bearing the impress of the peculiar ability of that officer, contains much valuable information relating to that predominant interest of our people, and, I trust, receive a wide dissemination.

PUBLIC LANDS.

In regard to the public lands, I am not aware that any change in the laws regulating their management is at this time demanded. The policy of the State is exceedingly liberal, so far as the promotion of the occupancy of its settling lands is concerned. The conditions to be performed which secure a title to a homestead being the payment of fifty cents per acre in labor on the highways, and the performance of settling duties; or, in substance, that the settler shall make himself a home on his lot and a road to or across it.

There have been some sales of timber lands the past season, the first for ten years, and at very satisfactory prices. I think that there exists in the public mind a very vague and indefinite idea of the quality and value of these lands. The purchase of Massachusetts, nominally large in its number of acres, added but little to this class—The lands which that Commonwealth had held in severalty, and which Maine acquired by the purchase, came to us for the most, burdened by permits or licences to take off the timber, for which Massachusetts had previously paid. These licenses are, the most of them, determinable when the land shall be needed for settlement, but that time is indefinite, and may be remote, and is not unlikely to give rise to controversies between the State and the parties permitted.

I think it very desirable that the public domain should be classified according to its various qualities, as timber, settling and waste lands, and that a report thereof be made, with the quantities of each, and the location, and incumbrances, if any, upon every tract, to the end that the Legislature and the public may obtain a more definite idea of the description, value and quantity of those lands, than now prevails. This may be done by a Commission, of which the Land Agent should be one, or perhaps by him alone. The lands all having been surveyed at least into townships, the greater part of the information necessary to make the the classifications may be found in the Land Office.

A practice has prevailed within a few years past in making grants of land, of doing it by parcels, giving thereby a wider range of selection. If the grant is for an equivalent of a township, instead of a township in terms to be located "in solido," it is made a grant of two half townships, which may be located remotely from each other, and absorb the entire value of two townships. The effect of this course of procedure is to leave the State only the poorest of its lands. Regarding the practice as objectionable, and injurious to the interests of the State, it is for you to treat the suggestion with whatever consideration you may regard it entitled to, in the event that you shall be called on to make any grants of land.

For an account of the operations of the Land Office, you are referred to the report of the Land Agent.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

There is another topic which I would gladly avoid, but a sense of public duty forbids silence. I allude to the punishment of capital offences, and the condition of things, which has grown up, in consequence of the omission to execute the laws of the land, in that regard.

In 1837, as the result of a protracted agitation of the proposition to abolish capital punishments, the public sentiment of the State having rejected it, there was added to the laws prescribing the punishment of capital offenses, a provision that persons convicted thereof should be sentenced to solitary confinement and hard labor, in the State Prison, until the punishment of death should be inflicted, which is forbidden to be executed within a year after sentence or judgment. From that time to the present, no criminal has been executed in Maine under the laws of the State.

To exempt a magistrate from the necessity of participating in the enforcement of a law which deprives a human being of life, must be grateful to his humane sensibilities. It is not, however, a question of what is agreeable or painful, in official duty, with which we are called upon to deal in this matter, but it is a question of what that duty is. By none of the ordinary rules of interpretation applicable to statutes, can any other conclusion be arrived at than that the purpose of the modification of the law was to afford the capitally condemned criminal a year of grace, after conviction and sentence, as a period for repentance and preparation for the doom awaiting him, and likewise an opportunity for procuring proofs, if such should exist, that the conviction had been effected by falsehood or mistake.

The duty imposed upon the Chief Magistrate, by the terms of the law, after the expiration of the year of grace, remains prescribed in the same language as it was before the introduction of that modification. Prior to the change, the Governor was required to fix the day and issue the warrant for the execution; the same duty is still imposed upon him in precisely the same terms, except that he shall not do so till the expiration of a year after sentence. If anything more were needed to strengthen this conclusion, it is to be found in the legislation of 1810, prescribing by whom execution shall be done upon criminals condemned to death, who shall be present as witnesses, and other details, all of which legislation was reiterated and confirmed in the revision of the public laws in 1857. The embarrassment in this matter, arises not so much from any difficulties in the law as from the fact of its non enforcement for twenty years.

During this period the number of felons convicted of capital offenses has most disproportionately increased over the two previous decades, there being at this time in the State Prison, under sentence of death, no less than twelve convicted murderers. One of these has been imprisoned about twenty years, and others for shorter terms. In all these cases, the omission to commute their punishment, leaves the criminals subject to the extreme penalty of the law. Deserving, as they doubtless were, of its infliction, at this late day to require the Chief magistrate of the State to issue the warrants for their execution, would be regarded as little short of cold-blooded, vindictive murder. What then shall be done?

The argument most relied on by the advocates of the abolition of capital punishment, that the safety of society would be as well assured by the imprisonment as by the death of the criminal, in consequence of the increased certainty of conviction and punishment, resulting from its abolition, has been signally negatived by the statistics of crime in this State.

The following is an extract from a communication made to me by the Attorney General of the State:

"Murder is alarmingly on the increase. During the past year there have been three death sentences; two verdicts of guilty of murder in the first degree in addition, which have not come to sentence; one indicted for murder, died before trial; one indicted for murder in the second degree, admitted to bail; one found guilty of manslaughter on an indictment for murder; *one* other trial for murder (which it was admitted *some one* had committed), but the jury disagreed; and two are in jail for murder, not indicted!"

One of these convictions furnishes melancholy evidence that those to whose custody is committed the criminals condemned to death, are not safe from homicidal assault. A warden of the State Prison has fallen a victim to brutal violence, and though his life was not taken by a criminal at the time condemned to death, it equally illustrates the fact, that were imprisonment the extreme penalty, the lives of the officers would have no protection in the law, for it has already inflicted its utmost vengeance.—I submit, gentlemen, that this is a fearful record. It is time that the complications which perplex this subject should be unravelled, and that the measure of the punishment for the crime of murder, should be made certain.

With regard to those who have been convicted in former years, and are now in prison, their year or grace having expired, commutation of their punishment to imprisonment for life, would dispose of the embarrassment growing out of their numbers, and the delay to execute the law upon them when the knowledge of their crime was fresh in the public mind, and the justice of the punishment would have been fully recognized. This much would devolve upon the Executive. For other cases, let the Legislature fix a day certain, after the expiration of the year of grace, on which execution shall be done upon the criminal capitally convicted, leaving no discretion in the Chief Magistrate, but to issue the warrant for execution, unless circumstances should demand his interference as an act of justice and mercy.

SOLDIERS' VOTING.

The justice of extending to our citizen soldiers in the field an opportunity for exercising the right of suffrage in our elections has been considerably discussed and generally conceded.—The experience of other States goes fully to establish the fact that the votes of the soldiers may be so taken as to preclude either fraud or abuse upon the elective franchise. Because a man for the time being becomes a soldier in defense of all that is dear to the citizen, his interest in the welfare of the State and Nation is neither changed nor diminished, but rather augmented and intensified by his consecration of himself at the peril of his life to their service. Why, then, should he not be permitted, wherever he may be, upon the happening of an election at his home, to enjoy the consideration of a citizen, and cast his ballot? And why should he be denied the privilege of helping to shape the policy of the government in which his interest is certainly not less than that of those remaining securely at their firesides? On the return of the soldier to his home he finds himself in possession of all the political rights he ever enjoyed. These do not become changed even by a three years' absence.

To secure to him during this absence the exercise of the highest of these rights was the subject of favorable recommendation in the annual message of my predecessor. It did not come up for action in the Legislature until a late day, when it failed, not for want of friends to the object, but because of objection to the particular form in which it was presented; and in the great hurry incident to the closing days of the session, there was not time to mature the requisite bill and resolutions to accomplish it.

As to the precise mode by which the end is to be attained, the large amount of legal learning which your several bodies comprise will doubtless enable you to frame and adopt such resolutions and bill as will fully extend the right of suffrage to the soldier in the field, as will guard well the elective franchise from abuse, and at the same time meet all constitutional requirements. So many thousands of our fellow-citizens volunteering to leave home and friends and the comforts of peace

within the category of the necessaries of life, consumed alike upon the tables of the rich and poor, and upon which for a generation the tax-gatherer had not laid his finger. While our own people are so taxed, and bearing this all so cheerfully, without a whisper of complaint, because demanded by the necessities of the country, is it not unjust that citizens of foreign states, who contribute not a penny to the support of our government, should be admitted to an equal participation of commercial privileges with our own citizens, and to their serious injury?

The terms of the treaty, providing for its abrogation after ten years, clearly indicates that it was regarded as an experiment. As such it has been so sufficiently tested by the people of Maine, that a large majority desire neither its continuance nor repitition. In one point it has most signally failed, and that is in winning for the United States the good will of our territorial neighbors and the government, in terminating this treaty, is relieved of all embarassment on that account.

I commend this subject to your consideration, and that you take such action in the premises as, upon the examinatien of the same, you may believe the interests of your constituents demand.

COAST AND FRONTIER DEFENCES.

Upon the call of this State by the resolves of the Legislature, touching the defenceless condition of her coast and north-eastern frontier, and the urgent solicitation of my predecessor, the United States, in addition to large expenditures upon the permanent fortifications in the harbor of Portland, at the mouth of the Kennebec river, and the narrows of the Penobscot, has constructed earthworks at Rockland, Belfast and Eastport, at each of which places two batteries of five guns each have been mounted, while both at Castine and Machiasport a single battery of five guns has been supplied. These earthworks are, indeed, but temporary defences, though it is believed that properly manned they would afford sufficient protection against any mere piratical cruisers, for when sufficiently enlarged, they have proved very formidable, as a means of defence, against imposing squadrons.

There are still other points on the coast calling for defensive precautions, which the government of the United States will doubtless provide, having already indicated its purpose to do whatever may be needed to render the towns on the seaboard secure from surprise by attacks from the ocean

In relation to the north-eastern frontier, the only means suggested for its defence, is the construction of a railroad, connecting it with our interior lines of communication, by which an army, with its munitions and supplies, can be rapidly concentrated on its line, or at its terminus. As yet nothing has been accomplished towards securing the national aid for this great object. Thus far the railways of Maine have been the results of private enterprise, aided, in some instances, by the credit of certain municipalities. They have received no aid whatever from the National Government, by land grants, not even by the refunding or remission of duties upon railroad iron, (except, perhaps, in a single instance,) both of which have been largely enjoyed by other States.

In happier days, and as a means of development, the State, forbidden to use its credit for the purpose, made, on certain conditions, a grant of the public lands to the Aroostook Railroad Company. The conditions not having been complied with, the grant lapsed. It was then and is now apparent, that the construction of a railroad, whether for defence or development, to the eastern or north-eastern frontier of the State, within a reasonable time, can only be accomplished by a combination of private enterprise and government aid, State or Nation-all. That, under the circumstances, Maine is fairly entitled to call on the Government of the United States to aid in so important a work of defence: the defence itself being a national obligation, is very clear.

The towns upon the St. Croix are liable to isolation and capture, by land attack, in the event of a rupture with Great Britain, for lack of speedy communication with the more densely populated portions of the State. While the Government of the United States has been erecting its defenses at Eastport, the citizens of that section have interested themselves in endeavoring to secure a connection between the railroads on that river and on the Penobscot; and although it is but a common turnpike that is proposed by them, it will reduce very much the time, which is now the measure of distance, from the one point to the other. As a purely defensive measure, in the absence of a better, our fellow-citizens in that portion of the State are justly entitled to your favorable consideration.

The very recent alarm on our eastern border, excited by rumors that a raid was being organized in the neighboring Province of New Brunswick, under rebel auspices, for the purpose of devastating our cities and towns, is an imputation of inefficiency in the police of that province, so gross as to be incompatible with good faith. As such, I should profoundly regret its verification. The incident, however, emphasizes the propriety of establishing, at an early day, some more speedy means of communication, than is at present enjoyed with that frontier.

PRIVATE RELIEF TO SOLDIERS.

This war, fruitful as it has been in stimulating the inventive genius of our countrymen to devise new methods of defence and destruction, has also developed a spirit of humanity strangely in contrast with the inevitable barbarities of war. The charities of our people, like everything else connected with the war, have been gigantic in their proportions. The cry that our soldiers are suffering, is the "open sesame" that unlocks all hearts, and at its call, no matter how oft repeated affluence pours forth its abundance, and penury contributes its mite for their relief. The women of the country in this, as in every labor of beneficence, the first to enter and the last to retire from the field,—from city, village, and hamlet have sent forth a continuous stream of the fruits of their industry, to make comfortable the frame of the suffering soldier, and to cheer his heart by these reminders, that, though far away, he is still the object of their kind regards.

The self-appointed Commissions, almoners of the people's benevolence, have nobly done their duty. The opening volley that announces a battle commenced, is the signal for their agents to rally, and the echo of the last gun dies not away, before they, like angels of mercy, have gathered on the field of strife, to administer relief to the wounded and consolation to the dying—to friend and foe alike. They deserve the thanks of every man and woman in the country, for these labors of love, and, I doubt not, will be enabled to continue them, by the unflagging liberality of the people.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

In the scale of recent national events, the fact which most prominently challenges the attention and sympathy of Christendom, is the Proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring the emancipation of the slaves in the States in revolt. Having given timely warning to the rebels to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance and duty, under the penalty of this assault upon their right to hold their fellow men in bondage, the madness which precedes destruction made them deaf to the warning, and this bolt, which but for the rebellion could not have been forged, was hurled at their cherished institution.

No measure of the government has called forth such fierce invective, or evoked more constitutional criticism. Those who at the outset of the rebellion, and before any act of war, denied the right or power of the nation to maintain its authority, or, in their own stereotyped phrase, "to coerce a State," and who at no time since have yielded any moral support to the government in its fierce struggle and extreme need, but for a time were awed to apparent acquiescence by the earnestness of the people, on the issuing of this Magna Charta of freedom to an oppressed and despised race, instantly raised their voices in denunciation of the Administration, for waging a war for the abolition of slavery, and not for the restoration of the Union. The want of constitutional power, that objection which always commands a respectful consideration, is urged against it.

That in time of peace, either the President, or Congress, separately or in conjunction, had any authority whatever over slavery in the States where it existed, was never pretended; no attempt to interfere therewith ever was made by either, prior to the outbreak of the rebellion, and that no party in the country desiring such interference in the States ever commanded the support of any respectable number of persons, is as well known as any other fact in American history. The rights of the States in this regard, were under the protection of the solemn guarantees of the Federal Constitution, which the nation never violated. But a portion of the slaveholding States, not satisfied with the religious observance of these obligations and guarantees, and spurning still others which were proffered in good faith and friendship, trampling upon that Constitution, sought to place the institution of slavery upon a more steadfast foundation, by destroying the government which had been its shield and buckler, and to give it a wider expansion in the national Territories, which they confidently expected to clutch in the rapine of empire.

Thus and for this the war began. At its commencement, it was the hope and expectation that it would be of short duration; that the citizens of the States in revolt would become convinced that no invasion of their rights was intended, and that upon sober second thought, they would return beneath the folds of the flag which was the symbol of our common glory.—Beyond the punishment of some of the more prominent and flagitious criminals who incited the rebellion, no other thought entered the mind or heart of the loyal people of the country, than to welcome back those who were regarded as erring brethren, to the protection of that government which had blessed them so greatly, which they had enjoyed so long, and to the possession of their ancient rights. These expectations have been disappointed, and the progress of the war, while its objects have not been changed, has developed the necessity of a change of instrumentalities, by which it is to be prosecuted to a successful conclusion.

Measures which in the beginning would have been rejected, and from which a large proportion of the loyal people of the country would have shrunk, have at length become inevitable. The national necessities have demanded that all the national resources should be marshalled for the conflict. The decimated ranks of the army demanded fresh recruits; men were needed to work on fortifications; laborers were required to cultivate abandoned plantations; the traitor enemy had these men; and just so far as we could strengthen ourselves by winning them to our side, in that proportion we should weaken our foe. Hence the emancipation proclamation of the President, and the cognate legislation of Congress. A people involved in such a war, who should fail to avail themselves of such a resources, would be set down as stricken with judicial blindness; to omit to do so would be traitorously to strengthen the foe.

That in addition to these for vast accessions of strength, and corresponding depletion of the rebels, there comes the other fact that a race whose inheritance, for centuries, has been igonminy and oppression, to whom God's word has been a sealed book, hedged in by penal enactments, who are denied all means of enlightenment, and all recompense for their toils; among whom marital obligations are not permitted; whose affections are treated with the same tenderness as that accorded the lowing herds; for whom there has been no refuge but in the grave, where "the servant is free from the master," "and the weary be at rest;" that such a race should be summoned to the rights of a common humanity, can excite no emotions but those of satisfaction and thanksgiving in the bosoms of all not dead to a sense of the value of civil liberty.

"Man proposes but God disposes." Opinions, polices, and institutions are compelled to give way to the inexorable logic of events, for these are the processes, of the Almighty. Invoking for the discharge of our official duties the inspiration of His wisdom and the blessing of His goodness, when the period of our retirement from public station arrives may we enjoy the consciousness of having endeavored "to do the State some service;" and may the banner which floats over our heads this day then cover with its folds a free, peaceful and united nation.

SAMUEL CONY.

Thirty-eighth Congress.—First Session.

In the Senate, Monday, various bills and resolutions were introduced. Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, offered a bill providing that the portion of the joint resolution, approved July 17, 1862, relating to forfeiture of the property of rebels, should be only restricted in its force by the clause in the Constitution setting forth the penalty in the case of attainder of treason. This was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Resolutions referring in appropriate terms to the late Mr. Bowden of Virginia, were passed, and in respect to his memory the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Fernando Wood of New York offered a resolution, declaring that general demoralization and incapacity pervade the executive branch of the Government, and providing that charges alleged to have been publicly made against General Butler and other officers should be investigated by a committee of nine. The resolution was tabled by a vote of 77 to 63. A resolution was offered urging the government to use strenous efforts to procure enlistments among the slaves in rebel territory by putting them on an equal footing with white soldiers. The House refused to table it by a vote of 61 to 62 Appropriate notice was taken of the death of Senator Bowden.

In the Senate, Tuesday, the joint resolution continuing bounties heretofore paid was passed in the precise form in which it left the House. The various proposed amendments to the Enrolment Act were debated by Senators Sherman, Collamer, Wilson, Harris, Sumner, and Doolittle. Mr. Sumner's amendment was rejected. Mr. Wilson said in reply to a question from Mr. Grimes, that we had 50,000 colored troops now in service. In the House, a bill was passed changing the places of holding courts in Tennessee. The question of reimbursing Pennsylvania for calling out her militia to repel invasion last summer was discussed at considerable length, with no action.

An Attack by Mosby.

The Enemy Repulsed with Severe Loss.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The *Herald* has the following:

Headquarters Department of West Virginia, Jan. 10. Major Cole, in command of a battalion of Maryland cavalry, encamped in London county, was attacked at 4 A. M. to-day by the guerrilla Mosby, with a force of nearly 400 men. After a severe fight for an hour Mosby was repulsed, leaving his killed and wounded on the field. Among the rebel dead were found four commissioned officers. Our less is reported at two killed and eleven wounded. Among the latter are Capt. Vernon, severely, and Lieut. Rivers, slightly.

Gen. Sullivan has a force now in pursuit of the enemy. Mosby attempted to surround and surprise the camp. The fight was a gallant one on Major Cole's part.

Departure of Maine Troops for Texas.

AUGUSTA, January 12, 1864.

The 29th and 30th Regiments, and 2d Cavalry, now encamped here, have been ordered to report to General Banks in Texas.

Abel Curtis, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Machias, in place of Mr. Inglee, removed.

A friend of Gen. Grant informs us that when rallied recently about the persistent use of his name by the New York *Herald* for the Presidency, he said: "I aspire only to one political office. When this war is over I mean to run for Mayor of Galena (his place of residence.) And if elected, I intend to have the side-walk fixed up between my house and the depot."

GERMAN AMERICANS.—A deep and earnest feeling is said to pervade the whole body of German Americans on the subject of the Schleswig-Holstein question. Without regard to party politics here, all embrace the cause of the people of the two duchies, and among all their newspaper organs, whose number exceeds two hundred, hardly a single voice will deny its support to the people of Schleswig and Holstein in their struggle against Denmark.

The democratic and conservative members of Congress met in the Capitol on Saturday evening and adopted resolutions condemning the President's amnesty proclamation, and declaring their opinion that the Army and Navy should be paid in gold or its equivalent.

The large Dodge Tannery in Freedom was entirely consumed by fire on the 4th inst., together with all the manufactured leather and stock. Loss $15,000—supposed incendiarism.

SENSIBLE.—The Gardiner Journal advises females to take out-door exercise, no matter if the weather is cold, wear more flannel, and keep less fire.

At Cincinnati, on Saturday night, two young girls named Hill and Johnson, took some live coals to their room in an iron vessel, on going to bed, for the purpose of warming the room. The next morning they were both found dead in bed, from the effects of the fumes of the charcoal.

The Rockland Gazette,

Saturday, January 16, 1864

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, and No. 6 STATE STREET, BOSSON, are our Agents for the *Rockland Gazette*, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest rates.

S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer,) Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 SCOLLAY'S BUILDING, COURT STREET, BOSTON, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper, at the rates required by us.

A Rail Road from Rockland to the Kennebec.

The project of building a railroad to connect this city with the line of railway on the Kennebec River, which elicited some attention in this section a number of years since, is being again brought before the public in a manner which indicates that endeavors aae being made to induce a movement for the early inauguration of this enterprise.

Ten years ago, in the winter of 1852—3, as our files show, the subject was brought to the public attention through our columns. At that time several of the present railway lines in the State were not completed, and the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road was just opened to the Canada line, but had not reached Montreal.—In December of the year alluded to, an article was published, advocating the plan of a railroad to Waterville, and estimating the great advantages which would flow to our city from the building of such a line, in the transportation of the products of the agricultural region which the line would cross, the supplies of kiln-wood and ship-timber we should derive, and the increase of fifty per cent. (!) in the demand for lime, which staple would be used in immense quantities for agricultural purposes. In January and February following, appeared two able articles, from the pen of a gentleman now deceased, advocating the construction of a rail road to Gardiner, and giving what seem to be conclusive reasons for the preference of such a route over one which should make Bath the terminus.

The point more recently mentioned as the western terminus of the prospective Kennebec & Rockland Rail Road, and which we suppose is now generally accepted as the most desirable point at which a route from this city can strike the Kennebec, is Richmond. If we assume the route of our railroad as selected, then, against the time when the public necessitics demand the road to be built, the practical question to be determined preliminary to the actual undertaking of the enterprise is, "*Will it pay?*" Show a conclusive affirmative to this question and our capitalists will be ready to invest in an enterprise which must, sooner or later, be completed, and which will open so desirable a line of communication to an important section of the State.

That the proposed Road would be a great public convenience is beyond doubt. That it would considerably enhance the trade and prosperity of the city is evident, and its facilities and benefits are much to be desired by our people. That it would benefit the railroad lines with which it would form a connection is a matter of course. But would its shares promise such returns for investment as to command the capital necessary for its construction? This is the practical question. Let a favorable answer to it be shown and the enterprise will soon be on the high road to successful realization.

It is plain that the mere resources of the section through which it would pass would not support the proposed road. There would be a limited amount of wood, hay, and agricultural products seeking this city as a market and point of shipment. There would be some trade in foreign products from this port to some interior towns on the line of the road, although it is to be borne in mind that some of the most important towns on the route have water communication of their own. The road would afford facilities for obtaining corn, flour, etc., from the West, by the way of the Grand Trunk Road, and goods from nearer markets, but these facilities could hardly compete with the freighting of our return vessels from Boston and New York. The travel to the west from this city and other points on the proposed route is important, but it would probably fall much short of supporting a railroad. But to all this is to be added a large amount of travel from the eastern part of the State, if the plan of connecting Calais, Eastport, Machias, etc., by steamers with the Rockland terminus of the Road should be put in operation. This connecting steamboat line to the East is an important consideration in determining the feasability of the proposed enterprise, and we shall be glad if the united considerations which make a railroad between Rockland and the Kennebec so desirable can turn the scale of calculation in its favor. Meanwhile we shall be glad to open our columns to the observations and conclusions of any who have interested, or may interest, themselves in the practical consideration of the questions which present themselves with regard to the present practicability of the enterprise.

☞ Our readers will have noticed the election of Joseph Farwell, Esq. of this city, as a member of the Executive Council. Mr. Farwell will bring to the position qualities which will justify the choice. We also learn that our fellow-citizen Mr. E. R. Spear has been appointed to a place upon the Governor's staff, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

RALLY FOR "NO. 4."—We hope that none of our citizens will overlook the fact that the annual levee and dance of DEFIANCE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 4, is announced for next Wednesday evening, at Granite Hall. As an efficient arm of the Fire Department, always ready to do their duty, this Company have always been deserving of the warm approbation of our community, and we trust that the opportunity afforded for an expression of the public appreciation of their services will be improved by a large attendance upon their levee. Efficient arrangements have been made by the company to secure a pleasant and successful entertainment for which we refer the reader to their announcements.

ROCKLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of this company, N. A. Farwell, A. H. Kimball, Francis Cobb, Jona. White, Thos. Colson, John Gregory, Jr., and B. Litchfield, Jr., were re-elected Directors for the current year, and the Directors subsequently re-elected N. A. Farwell President and M. Sumner Secretary. We are glad to learn that the affairs of the company are now in a very satisfactory condition. It has a clear surplus of $40,000, in addition to its capital stock, making $90,000 in capital and surplus, well secured and invested.

☞ We have received from Dr. De Laski, an excellent and spirited poem, suggested by a passage in a recent speech of Mr. Cobden, and entitled "No Slave Empire," which we will publish next week.

☞ We give our readers this week an interesting letter from the 8th Maine regiment, and shall be glad to receive future communications from the same source.

The Governor's Address.

Governor Cony's inaugural address, which we lay before our readers this week, is a very lengthy, but a very excellent and ably written document, and no citizen should fail to give it an attentive perusal.

The Governor adverts to the unvarying position of loyalty and duty which our State has always maintained, and pays an eloquent tribute to the gallantry and devotion of our soldiers; and in alluding to the share taken by Maine in preparing the national cemetery at Gettysburg, he recommends the erection of a monument there, to perpetuate the memory of our fallen brave. He gives a statement of the forces of Maine now in the field, and recommends the legalization of the action of the towns in raising bounties. He alludes also to the fact that a large number of our citizens are now in the navy, for whose enlistments we receive no credit on our State quotas, but whose names *are* taken into account in forming the basis of the apportionments, thus making both our State and town quotas larger than they should be; and very pertinently says that this abuse should be corrected and that sailors who may drafted should be allowed to enter the navy.

The Governor ably discusses the subjects of the State finances and banks. The financial condition of the State he regards as such as need excite no apprehensions under present circumstances. An increase of the State tax is recommended, and in relation to the banks he expresses the opinion that the additional duty now to be imposed upon their deposits and circulation will compel them to surrender their charters and reorganize as national banks, under the new law, which change he regards as tending to strengthen the national credit.

The subject of the militia is discussed at length and a more efficient organization is recommended. The topic of education is also discussed and valuable suggestions are made concerning the Normal schools and the proposed Agricultural College. Capital punishment is discussed at some length, and the Governor expresses himself in favor of restoring the death penalty, but to relieve the embarassments which would be attendant upon the execution of the extreme penalty of the law in the case of prisoners who have already been confined beyond the term of their "year of grace," he suggests that the punishment of such be commuted to imprisonment for life, but that in the case of all others the Legislature should fix a day for execution after the expiration of the year of grace, leaving the Governor no discretion but to issue his warrant for the execution, except circumstances should warrant the interference of executive clemency as an act of justice and mercy.

The Governor very properly repeats the just recommendation that soldiers should be allowed to vote. The subjects of the Reciprocity Treaty, coast and frontier defences, private relief to soldiers, and the President's Proclamation are discussed in a manner that will meet the public commendation.

☞ What is it that changes gray or light hair to a dark brown color? Giofray's Improved Renovator! See advertisement.

SUNDAY EVENING TEMPERANCE LECTURES.—Bu little interest having been taken by the community in the public temperance meetings that have thus far been held, the Committee having the movement in charge have determined to suspend the Tuesday evening meetings for the present, and to adopt a different course to awaken the interest of the public in a subject which has so urgent a demand upon their attention. Accordingly, the committee have invited the pastors of the several churches in the city to deliver each a Sabbath evening lecture upon the subject of temperance, in their respective pulpits, the lectures to follow each other on successive Sabbath evenings. We learn that these invitations have been accepted, and the first of these lectures will be delivered by REV. MR. CUTTER, at the Congregationalist Church, next Sunday evening. These lectures will probably be attended by large congregations, as Sunday evening temperance meetings usually are, and there are two classes in the community whom we should especially be glad to see present; viz, our *young men* and our *leading men of business*—the former because to a very great extent they are in need of the restraints of temperance principle, and the latter because both the material and the moral interests of the city demand their active interest and co-operation in measures of reform.

A PLEASANT PARTY.—We inadvertently omitted last week to allude to the party given to Major C. A. Miller, by MR. and MRS. HODGES, the landlord and landlady of the Thorndike Hotel, the week previous. It was a brilliant and pleasant party and a well-timed compliment to the gentleman in whose honor it was given.

PERSONAL.—Capt. E. A. Burpee, of the 19th Maine regiment, has been at home for a few days during the past week, and left to return to his command on Tuesday night Capt. Arthur Libby, Lieuts. Rogers and Conant, of the 4th, arrived home two or three days since, and Capt. S. T. Keene of the 20th, was in the city last week. Our Rockland boys who were in the company of sharpshooters have arrived and others of our Rockland soldiers are also at home on furlough.

☞ What is it that restores the hair to its original color? Giofray's Improved Renovator! See advertisement.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Hon. N. A. Farwell will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Governor's message, and for the Reports of the several State institutions.

☞ The communication of W. H. H., of Damariscotta was received too late for to-day's paper. We will comply with the request in our next.

FROM BEAUFORT, S. C. A correspondent of the *Traveller* states that two companies of the 2d Battalion Mass. Cavalry have been transferred from Beaufort to Hilton Head. Re-enlistments are the order of the day among the trbops. Whole regiments have volunteered, including the 8th Maine. The freedmen of the department are very prosperous, and are buying up condemned government horses at the rate of $75 to $140 each.

The Bath Times says that Miss Louisa A. Stewart, of that city, aged 19, was burned to death at Georgetown, from her clothes taking fire at an open fire-place.

Thomas Pocket, a pardoned convict from the State Prison, was frozen to death last week, while going to his former home in Bath.

It is estimated that we have ten million dollars worth of merchant steamboats in the United States.

The Lewiston Journal suggests that Maine should have a Military School. The expense need be but $6000 or $8000. It would help make efficient officers.

The Republicans of the Pennsylvania Legislature have, on joint ballot, nominated Mr. Lincoln for re-election. Their resolutions, with the preamble engrossed on parchment, have been committed to Mr. Cameron to be presented to the President.

Letter from the 8th Maine Regiment.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Dec. 28, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—I know not what opportunities you may have of hearing from the 8th regiment, but knowing that you are more or less interested in us, as well as other regiments from our state, and since we have been somewhat enveloped in the fog of a background duty, though arduous and disagreeable, I beg you to excuse the desire of an enlisted man to occupy a place in your columns with a few items from this regiment.

From the middle of April last to November, we were on Hilton Head Island, doing the varied duty of a force of occupation. We maintained a picket line of a score of miles in the face of a vigilant enemy, separated from us by only a few rods of water. Besides this the Provost Guard was from our regiment; while we were subject to continual and laborious fatigue duty, which, beneath the scorching sun of this climote in the summer months, is indeed trying to men from the latitude of Maine.

The regiment was thus scattered over the Island on duty requiring increasing vigilance, and telling fearfully upon the lives and health of our men; while the exciting scenes enacted in another portion of the department diverted public attention so much from us that we seem to have been almost entirely forgotten by the public. Within the regiment, too, have existed embarrassing difficulties which absorbed the little public interest directed toward us, and the question now naturally arises among our friends "what has the 8th been doing?" I do not propose to answer this question fully, yet I would report in behalf of the enlisted men of the regiment, and for the benefit of these interested in our welfare, that the 8th has been and still is really alive and doing its duty; and what is more, its record will show that it always *will* do it, be it in the bloody encounter or at the more humiliating, but not less necessary fatigue duty.

But to be brief, this is one of the very few regiments selected to remain in occupation of the important position of Port Royal, while the remainder of the force at this point was removed for active operations elsewhere, rendering the greatest vigilance and reliability necessary on the part of the small force absolutely requisite for its occupation and defence.

When the importance of the post of Hilton Head Island is taken into consideration, it being the depot of supplies for the department, and commanding Port Royal entrance, it will not appear like doing little for any one regiment to perform half the military duty of that Island through the hot summer months, while an active enemy is continually on the alert for an opportunity to wrest from them a position they so much desire to regain. I speak certainly within bounds in saying we have performed, at least the above duty.

It has been the source of no little disappointment and chargin to us that we were not allowed to participate in the operations in the neighborhood of Charleston; but we have long since learned that the first duty of a soldier is cheerful obedience, and this no fault of ours, certainly, if past commanders prefer to retain us rather than any other regiment. It was no less mortifying to us, however, to hear the distant thundering of heavy ordnance, continually admonishing us that we were not on the battle ground, while our brothers in arms, under the gallant Gillmore, were winning the laurels we coveted, and had a right to share. But we have faithfully performed the duties assigned us; and certainly nothing more is requisite to merit the name of good and brave soldiers.

In March last the regiment numbered some 825 enlisted men. In Nov. we numbered about one hundred less. Of that number three were lost in actual engagements with the enemy, and the remainder by deaths from disease, and discharges on account of physical disability, occasioned in most instances by the unhealthy climate on that low malarious island. At no time during the summer could we have had more than 400 men fit for duty, while much of the time there must have been considerably less. If any of the patriotic stay-at-homes in Maine presume that we have been doing and suffering nothing, let them accept the liberal bounties now offered and fill up the many vacancies in our ranks; for it certainly is a great reward for *no* service.

I would not make the above remarks with any complaining spirit; for, by so doing, I should not justly represent the enlisted men of the regiment, since they cannot be charged with any disposition to complain of any hardships necessarily imposed in their country's service. I am prepared to say, too, that their reputation in this department will more than bear me out in the statement.

If we were asked whether we were sick of the service or not, we would answer that we desire to do our utmost to aid in the suppression of this accursed rebellion, and we will stay till the end. The government gives us no cause of complaint. We are well clad, promptly paid and live better, many of us, than we ever have before entering the service.

The Colonel was restored to his command sometime about the 10th of November, and we were immediately ordered to this place, where we pitched our tents on the 14th of the same month.

Our camp is at the south western side of the city and separated from the river bank only by the continuation of Bay street. We are in a grove of beautiful Southern Pines and Live-Oaks, and pride ourselves on having *one* of the best, if not *the* best and handsomest camp in the department.

When Col. Rust assumed command of the regiment, it cannot be denied that the efficiency and moral tune of the regiment had been materially impaired by the kind of duty to which it had been subjected through the summer; but the change from Hilton Head to Beaufort, and the persistent efforts of an ambitious and energetic commander have wrought many changes for the better; and we can now challenge comparison with any regiment of this Corps for proficiency in drill, general efficiency or military appearance.

The whole regiment is now on advanced picket, whither it went on the 20th inst., for a tour of twenty days Col. Rust went out in command; but he has since been detailed as President of a Special Court Martial, for the trial of Col. Van Wych, 56th N. Y. Vols., leaving Lieut. Col. Hemingway in command of the advanced picket line. Lieut. Col. Hemingway is a popular officer, and his late promotion from Major is received with general satisfaction. Major Boynton, lately promoted from Senior Captain, is detailed as a member of the Court Martial, above mentioned, and is not, therefore on picket. All the officers are in good health, and the sanitary condition of the regiment, under the supervision of our accomplished, gentlemanly and popular Surgeon H. C. Levensaler, is all we can wish or expect.

Gen. R. Saxton who is in command of the forces at this post, is exceedingly popular with his command; and we would ask no better leader in the field, but he, being Military Governor, is necessarily somewhat limited in his military operations. Were this not the case we could not be better suited than under his command. There are some grounds for believing that we may take the field under Gen. Seymour, but we have no reason to expect that Gen. Saxton will willingly consent to our leaving his command at present.

I had almost forgotten to mention the fact that we have lately been augmented in numbers by the arrival of near 200 "men of the draft," and we now number upwards of 900 men.

Our Regimental difficulties seem to have completely subsided, and everything moves pleasantly in regimental affairs. We are now patiently awaiting an opportunity to "wade into" the rebels, that we may convince the folks at home that the faithful 8th is made up of good mettle, and only lacks an opportunity to make a glorious record.

Yours &c., J.

The gunboat Kennebec has captured a rebel schooner off Mobile, with cotton and turpentine.

A young lady in Buffalo contributed an imitation pig at the recent Sanitary Fair in that city, from which she realized $200.

PERSONAL.—The wife of Stephen A. Douglas is engaged as a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington.

Chief Justice Taney is much better. He will resume his seat on the bench in a few days.

It is reported from Memphis that Gen. Hurlbut has received propositions from rebel authorities in that section for the exchange of rebel cotton for greenbacks, and also that Gen. Kirby Smith has sent a messenger to Washington to dispose at advantageous terms of the cotton within the lines of his force, preparatory to the departure of himself and his subordinate officers for Mexico.

Sanitary Commission.

For the past year we have given a quarterly report of the receipts for the commission, but as we wish to commence our work for the ensuing year the first of January, we shall only acknowledge our receipts for the months of November and December.

From Appleton: 3 quilts, 6 sheets, 5 towels, 2 pairs drawers, 3 pairs stockings, 12 arm-slings.

From Union: 36 pairs drawers, 32 towels, 9 sheets, 4 pillow-cases, 4 bedsacks, 6 quilts, 9 dressing gowns, 7 pairs stockings, 1 hop pillow.

South Thomaston: 7 quilts, 19 pairs drawers, 5 shirts, 2 pillow-cases, 11 towels, 6 arm-slings, 10 handkerchiefs, 1 roll lint, 4 thread bags, 11 bottles preserved fruit, 1 bag dried fruit; paper and tracts.

From the Union Soldier's aid Society, Rockland: 4 quilts, 4 sheets, 9 towels, 3 pillow-cases, 27 handkerchiefs, 2 shirts, 9 pairs flannel drawers, 2 do. cotton flannel, 21 pairs stockings, 1 pair gloves, 17 arm-slings, 10 rolls bandage.

1 quilt from Mrs. H. B. Stinson, Deer Isle, 1 pair woolen gloves, from Henry Stinson, do., $100, from Gideon Stinson, 1 bottle old brandy, 1 do. Holland gin, from Mrs E. Foster. Total 333 articles.

As Treasurer of the Union Soldier's Aid Society, I acknowledge the receipt of the following sums of money:

Nov. 12. From the members of the Society,	$12 75
Nov. 30. Proceeds of Antiquarian supper,	152 25
Dec. 1. Donation from Mr. Whitcomb, Boston,	5 00
Dec. 22. Donation from C. A. Miller, Esq.,	50 00
Dec. 25. Donation from Quadrille Band,	50 00
Whole am't,	$270 00

I will take this opportunity to state that the above donation from the Quadrille Band, is not the first which the Commission has received from them within the past two years, not only as a body, but individually. A discriminating public will, undoubtedly, appreciate the liberal and patriotic gentlemen who compose the Rockland Quadrille Band. M. J. G.

United States Sanitary Commission.

SPECIAL AGENCY, City Hall, Portland, Jan. 11, 1864.

One thousand copies of the U. S. San. Com. documents, "No. 60" and "Supplement," have just been sent to that number of ministers and prominent laymen throughout the State.—Special attention to these important publications is respectfully solicited.

An immediate answer to the great question, whether the people will or will not sustain the institution in its Christ-like work, is inevitable. To prevent its abandonment, a *quarter of a million of dollars* must be raised this month, as stated in the publications above mentioned.

Can there be any hesitation in deciding whether this unrivalled institution shall be supported or abandoned? It has already saved more than ten thousand lives, relieved the sufferings of more than ten times that number, and prevented more misery than it has relieved.

By all who are acquainted with its character and doings, the U. S. Sanitary Commission is considered the paragon of charities, the broadest and most comprehensive system of humanity and benevolence that the world has ever seen. It has become the pride and glory of the nation and the admiration of all Europe. Shall it go on and save its thousands of lives, and bring aid, comfort and protection to hundreds of thousands hereafter; or shall it perish, and with it hosts of the generous, brave, self-sacrificing defenders of our Union and firesides?

If the citizens of Maine respond to this call, all money contributed should be sent either to Geo. T. Strong, Treasurer, 68 Wall street, New York, or to W. H. Hadley, special Agent, U. S. Sanitary Commission, Portland, Me.; the latter being the only duly authorized agent of the National Institution in the State, having any connection with this special call, and holding himself responsible *only* for money or goods sent to *himself* or to *his care*.

W. H. HADLEY, Special Agent, &c.

Papers throughout the State will confer great favor by copying.

The Quickest Passage.

The late extraordinary passage of the Inman Company's steamer City of New York, commanded by Captain Kennedy, has created quite a sensation in nautical circles in Liverpool, and the abstract of her log, which was posted in the Liverpool Exchange Newsroom yesterday, was a source of continual interest during the day.

The distance steamed each day by the City of New York was so great and so regular throughout the passage that we consider a synopsis of the log worthy of perusal. From the day (the 12th inst.) she left Sandy Hook until noon the following day she steamed 254 miles; on the 14th, 330 miles; 15th, 320 miles; 16th, 306 miles; 17th, 311 miles; 18th, 321 miles; 19th, 323 miles; 20th, 318 miles; 21st (to Fastnet Rock), 254 miles, arriving at Queenstown at half-past eleven A. M. of that day. The mean time of the run from Sandy Hook to Queenstown is eight days and sixteen hours, being the fastest ever made by any ocean steamer.—[*From the Liverpool Post, Dec. 23.*]

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The steamship Columbia, from New Orleans Jan. 3d, arrived this evening She brings the following news:—

New Orleans, Jan. 3—7 A. M.—Information has reached here from three or four directions, that all the rebel troops which have been operating in Western Louisiana, on the banks of the Mississippi, and, in fact, the whole force of the enemy are gathering in Central Texas and uniting to form one large army to attack our new acquisitions on the coast of Texas.—They will number at least 20,000. The most ample preparations have been made to meet this force as well as possible with the number of troops in this Department. There will soon be news of great interest from Texas.

The 19th army corps still remains at New Iberia. Nearly every regiment has reenlisted as veterans. The agent of the State of Connecticut is at New Iberia, paying every man from that State who reenlists $300. The 12th Connecticut has reenlisted en masse.

General Banks has issued a General Order, embracing the President's amnesty proclamation, such parts of his message as explain its limits, and the oath of allegiance presented by the President. Gen. Banks informs the people that all desirous of receiving the amnesty and taking the above oath can do so at once, and all the Provost Marshals are instructed to administer it.

The New Orleans Era says the last night of the old year was the coldest ever known in that latitude.

SPEED OF OUR NAVY.—The Washington correspondent of the *Journal* says:

An elaborate reply has been made to the attack of Attorney Dickerson upon the Navy Department in general and its marine engines especially. Extracts are given from the log books of the new navy sloops-of-war of fifteen hundred and thirty-three tons burthen, showing that they have a maxium speed of twelve and a half-knots per hour. It is asserted that there are no screw steamers afloat of their size that have such speed, or can make it with so little coal. They have chased and captured the fastest blockade running steamers built on the Clyde.

Reported Activity of Longstreet.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Letters from East Tennessee of the 28th ult., to the Herald states that our forces have been driven back from Bean Station by Longstreet Our losses in four days' skirmishing reached about 200, besides a few wagons. Rebel prisoners state that Longstreet has been reinforced by Elwell's corps, and that he has been ordered to take Knoxville at all hazards. Longstreet has about 40,000 men. Gen. Foster is at Knoxville, and Gen. Park commands in the field.

CAIRO, Jan. 9.—The steamer Fanny, from Memphis Monday evening, has arrived with 187 bales cotton for St. Louis. She experienced great difficulty from ice.

Over 50 steamers are lying here. The weather is moderate.

CAIRO, Jan. 10.—The steamer Forsyth, from Memphis, has arrived with 247 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

STARTING UP.—The Manchester *Mirror* of yesterday states that the Stark Mills partially resumed operations that day after two year's suspension.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—In the Senate 13th, the several subjects treated of in the Governor's Address were referred to the appropriate joint standing committees.

It was voted to refer the subject of capital punishment to a joint select committee of seven on the part of the Senate, and one from each county on the part of the House. Messrs. Bradbury, Tenney, Jewett, Cram, Philbrick, Joselyn and Talbot, were appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Walker announced the death of Hon. Geo. A. Starr, Senator elect from Knox county, paying a fitting tribute to the deceased Senator.

Mr. Stewart followed, and concluded by offering a series of resolutions, which were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House joined to the Senate committee to consider the expediency of the State's assuming the debts of the cities and towns in the payment of bounties—

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food, and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest, therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. Only 25 cents per pot. 2i5

PERSONS OF FULL HABITS.—Who are subject to Costiveness, headache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without BRANDETH'S PILLS, and many highly dangerous symptoms will be removed by their immediate use.

THE HON J. HUNT OF WESTCHESTER CO. N. Y Seventy-five years of age, has used Brandeth's Pills for twenty five years as his sole medicine. When he feels himself indisposed, be it from Cold, Rheumatism, Asthmo, Headache, Bilious Affections, Costiveness, or irritation of the kidneys or bladder he does nothing but take a few doses of Brandeth's Pills.

His usual method is to take six pills, and reduce the dose each night, one pill. In every attack of sickness for twenty-five years, this simple method has never failed to restore him to health; and few men are to be found so active and hearty as he.

May 16th, 1862.

Sold by **ROSE & KEENE, Rockland,** and by all respectable dealers in medicine.

January 18, 1864. 4w4

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Have received the warmest encomiums from the press and people throughout the Union as a valuable tonic for the cure of dyspepsia, Flatulence, Constipation, and general nervous debility, it cannot be approached. Every day new cases of its great effect are chronicled through our principal public journals. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment to that which the afflicted experience when using this valuable specific, Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body should recommend it to all classes of our community.

☞ *See Advertisement.* ☜

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

January 18, 1864. 4w4

For Coughs, Colds & Consumption,

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is the most highly approved medicine ever discovered. *It has stood the best of all tests, Time,* having had an unprecedent sale of *nearly forty years.* It is recommended by our best *physicians*, or most eminent *citizens*, the *Press*, the *Trade*, in fact by all who know it. For certificates, which can be given to almost any extent, see wrappers to each bottle. The Proprietors will cheerfully refund the money if not entirely satisfactory. Price 50 cents and $1; the large bottles much the cheapest. *Be careful to get the genuine*, which is prepared only by REED, CUTLER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Boston. Sold in Rockland, by Dealers generally.

December 12, 1863. 6m51

Good News to Horse Owners.

DR. DADD'S

Condition, Cough, Worm & Urine Powders

Are selling for 25 cents per package or 5 packages for one dollar, at No. 5 Kimball Block. These standard remedies are fifty per cent cheaper than any others in the market.

C. P. FESSENDEN, Agent.

September 24, 1863. 7m40

WHEELER & WILSON'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINES,

WITH VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.

For Sale by

SARAH E. WIGGIN, Agent.

Enquire at No. 5 Kimball Block, Rockland, Me.

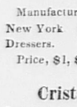
November 20, 1863. 6m48

C. P. FESSENDEN,

Druggist and Apothecary,

NO. 5 KIMBALL BLOCK.

ROCKLAND, ME.



J. S. HALL & CO.,

No. 3, Spear Block, Rockland,

DEALERS IN

Drugs and Medicines, Chemicals,

FANCY TOILET SOAPS, HAIR & TOOTH BRUSHES. PERFUMERY, OILS and DYE STUFFS, BURNING FLUID, &c. &c.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

Rockland, Feb. 7, 1860. 7tf

DR. JOHN C. MOTT,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

☞ 86 COURT STREET, corner of Howard, Boston, is consulted daily from 10 until 2, and from 6 to 8 in the evening, on all Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs, Scrofulous affections, Humors of all kinds, Sores, Ulcers and Eruptions, Female Complaints, &c. An experience of over twenty years' extensive practice enables Dr. M. to cure all of the most difficult cases. Medicines entirely vegetable. ADVICE FREE.

Mrs. M., who is thoroughly versed in the afflictive maladies of the sex, can be consulted by ladies.

Patients furnished with board and experienced nurses.

Boston, April 8, 1863. 1y16

CAUTION!

WE HAVE this day obtained a Patent for our Manufactures, known as **"FAMILY DYE COLORS."** The Dyes manufactured by other persons, under the name of "DOMESTIC DYES," &c., are made in violation of our Patent.

We caution all persons making or selling the same hereafter, that we shall prosecute for all infringments of our rights. HOWE & STEVENS.

Boston, Oct. 13, 1863. 3w3

WHAT IS IT?

What is it that blackens grey whiskers in five minutes?

CRISTADORO'S DYE!

What changes red hair to a rich and sumptuous brown?

CRISTADORO'S DYE!

What Dye contains neither lime, lead, nor nitrate of silver?

CRISTADORO'S!

What Dye gives the least trouble and is most quickly applied?

CRISTADORO'S!

What Dye is the only one analyzed and pronounced safe?

CRISTADORO'S!

What Dye produces the most permanent effect?

CRISTADORO'S!

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

Price, $1, $1 50 and $3 per box, according to size.

No. 12.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative,

Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.

Price 50 cents, $1, and $2 per bottle, according to size.

November 28, 1863. 4w1

Stage and Railroad Notice.

WINTER

Arrangement.

STAGES will leave ROCKLAND for BATH every morning. Sundays excepted—at 2 o'clock A. M., and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M, The 2 o'clock Stage will connect with the cars leaving at 11.40, A. M., for Portland and Boston, and also connect with the Damariscotta and Gardiner Stage.

RETURNING—Will leave BATH for Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Waldoboro', Warren, Thomaston and Rockland, daily at 3 P. M., or on the arrival of the train from Portland and Boston, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A. M

A Stage also leaves MAINE HOTEL, **Damariscotta** for Gardiner, immediately on the arrival of the 2 A. M. Stage from Rockland, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays passing by Damariscotta Mills and through Alna, Whitefield, East Pittston and Pittston arriving at Gardiner in time for the Boston train of cars and also the Stage for Lewiston.

RETURNING—Will leave Gardiner for the above named places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays on the arrival of the above train and Stage arriving at Damariscotta in season to connect with the Stage from Bath to Rockland. **Fare $1,25.**

J. T. BERRY PROPRIETOR.

Rockland, Dec. 11 1863 51tf

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE

OF AN

INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and

A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN

who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time.

THE MEANS OF SELF CURE.

By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,

1y22 Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

F. G. COOK,

CITY DRUG STORE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES of every approved kind, Chemicals, Sponge, Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Hair Restoratives, Hair and Teeth Brushes Syringes of all sorts, Bird Seed, Cooking Extracts, Spices, Citron, Currants, Jellies, Figs, Tamarinds, Pure Cream Tartar, Lozenges, Lard and Neats Foot Oil, Burning Fluid, Dye Stuffs &c., &c.

Sign of the Blue Mortar, Pillsbury Block,

ROCKLAND, ME.

October 25, 1860. 44tf

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Jan. 10, by Wm Beattie, Esq., Mr. Charles H. Spalding and Miss Elnora C. Hawes. By the same, Mr. Geo. Bunker, and Miss Harriet E. Spalding, all of this city.

In Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 19th, by Rev. A. I. Church, Mr. Henry M. Cole, late of Placer County, California, to Drucilla M, second daughter of A. T. Metcalf of Hope.

In Warren, Jan. 2, by Robert Davis, Esq., Mr. Barden Turner, and Miss Mary A. Levensaler, both of Waldoboro'.

DEATHS.

In this city, Jan. 10, Mrs. Caroline M., wife of Daniel T. Barret, aged 37 years.

In North Billerica, Mass., Jan 10, of diptheria, Kittie L. E. W, daughter of Alpheus C., and Susan E. Brann, aged 2 years and 4 months.

In Bangor, Jan. 12, very suddenly, Dea. Alexander Drummond, aged about 69 years.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ROCKLAND

Arrived.

Jan 7, sch Marietta, Gray, ——, 9th, schs Ned Sumter, Thorndike, Weymouth; Juno, Mills, Boston; Cameo, Pendleton, Portsmouth; Augusta, Gregory, Belfast for New York. 10th, bark E Williams, Sleeper, ——. 12th, schs Angerline, Hix, Boston; N Berry, Stone, New York; Planet, Dermott, Bristol; Sarah, Holden, Portland. 13th, schs A Jamison, Savage, Boston; Union, Pendleton, New York; I L Snow, Achorn, Camden. 14th, sch J B Litchfield, Crockett, Vinalhaven for Key West.

Sailed.

Jan 7, schs Utica, Thorndike, Portland; Fanny Keating, Porter, Washington, DC; Rising Dawn, Pierce, N York. 11th, sch Trident, Snow, Portland. 12th, sch Cameo, Pendleton, St Andrews, NB; bark E Williams Sleeper, Boston. 13th, schs Convoy, Merrill, Portland; Quall, Brewster, New York. 14th, Augusta, ——, Philadelphia.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BOSTON—Ar Jan 13, schs Challenge, (of Lincolnville) Bullock, Elizabethport; Harriet, Pressey and Emma Furbish, Flanders, New York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 9, P. M.—Ar sch Mount Hope, Spalding, New York for Salem

Also ar, sch Gen Knox, (of Thomaston) Barter, Nantucke via Muskeget, where she has been ashore, but came, off without damage after throwing overboard about 70 tons of timber.

Sld 9th. schs Fred Sherer, and Mt Hope.

NEW ORLEANS—Ar 2d, sch Kate Walker, Gulliver Bangor.

Cld 31st, Cephas Starrett, Gregory, Providence,

NEW YORK—Ar Jan 11, bark Henry Buck, (of Searsport) Nichols, Montevideo 52 days.

DISASTERS.

Sch Louisa Dyer, (of Rockland) Spalding, from Vinalhaven for Baltimore, with granite, was fallen in with Jan 3, in lat 39, lon 69, in a sinking condition. The vessel was abandoned, and all hands taken off by ship Neptune, from Liverpool, which arrived at New York Jan 7. Captain reports being badly frost bitten, and the crew completely exhausted, having been pumping for 48 hours. Capt. S. states that on the 29th ult, during a gale from the southeast, sprung a leak, and on the 1st inst, during a gale from N W, while scudding, was hove on her beam ends, where she remained 48 hours, and on the 3d inst, the vessel being in a sinking condition, and crew badly frost-bitten and exhausted, made a signal of distress, when the ship Neptune hove in sight, and rescued us seven in all. The Louisa Dyer was 12 years old, built at Rockland, 145 tons, and owned by Capt Oliver Jameson of Rockland. One eighth was insured in Rockland.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Rockland, January 8, 1863.

Persons calling for any of the following letters, will please state that they are advertised.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Dyer I. C	Smith Henry H
Kiney Henry	Thurston Wm
Perry Alvin A	Wentworth Sumner
Ridley Albert E	

LADIES' LIST.

Butler mrs Jane S	Keen mrs Annie W
Church Ada A	Robbins Helen
Cotton Anna	Spalding Cerinantha
Crockett Lizzie R	Sylvester mrs Martha
Gould mrs Florilla	Taylor Amanda A
Gray Nancy	Thomas Caroline C
Jameson Kate	

One cent is added to the postage of every advertised letter, to pay for advertising.

M. C. ANDREWS, *Postmaster.*

To the Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Knox.

THE undersigned, Guardian of ABBY M. ULMER and MARY E ULMER, minor heirs of EPHRAIM ULMER, late of Rockland, in said County, deceased, represents, that said minors are seized and possessed of certain real estate, described as follows:—All the interest of said wards in the Lowell and Jones lime kilns, in said Rockland, the interest of said Ephraim Ulmer being one eighth.—That an advantageous offer of fifty-six dollars has been made for the same, by Samuel R. Ulmer of Rockland, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said wards. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.

ELIZABETH ULMER.

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of January, 1864.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given, by publishing a copy of said Petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively, prior to the second Tuesday of February next, in the Rockland Gazette, a newspaper printed in Rockland, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be held at Rockland, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w4

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Knox.

THE Petition of ISLEY MARTIN, Guardian of EFFIE F. CUSHMAN, of Union, in the County of Knox, minor represents, that the said ward is seized and possessed of certain real estate, subject to a life estate in one undivided third part thereof, situate in said Union, and described as follows:—North by land of Edward Clarry; West by land of Joseph Cushman; South by land of Seth Miller; East by land of Edward Barnard; containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less.

Also a wood lot bounded, North by land of George Luce; West by land of —— Stover; South by land of Joseph Cushman; East by land of Stinson Cramer; containing about twelve acres. That it would be for the benefit of said ward that said estate should be sold, and the proceeds placed at interest. Said Guardian therefore prays that he may be empowered, aggreeably to law, to sell the same at public auction, or private sale, or such part thereof as the Court may deem expedient. ISLEY MARTIN.

KNOX COUNTY.—In Probate Court, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of January 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively, prior to the second Tuesday of Febuary next, in the Rockland Gazette, a newspaper printed in Rockland, that all persons interested may attend a Court of Probate then to be held in Rockland, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w4

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Knox.

THE undersigned represents, That he is the owner of one fifth part of certain real estate, in this State, of which JOHN PACKARD, late of Camden, died seized, and of whose estate the Court of Probate in said County has jurisdiction; that the remaining interest in said estate is held by JOHN PACKARD, HANNAH K. TOLMAN, SARAH O FALES and DRUSILLA E TYLER, and that the proportions of the respective parties are not in dispute between them, nor uncertain. Your petitioner, desirous of holding his share of said real estate in severalty, therefore requests that Commissioners may be appointed to make partition of said estate amongst the said owners.

OREN PACKARD.

KNOX COUNTY—In Probate Court, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of January, 1864.

On the foregoing petition, ORDERED, that notice thereof be given by serving on each of the owners of said estate who have not signed said petition, and to be found within the State, a copy of the petition of this order, fourteen days at least before the second Tuesday of February next, that they may appear and object, if they see fit, to the prayer of said petition being granted. And whereas it appears that a part of said owners reside without the State, having no agent therein, a copy of the petition, and of this order, shall be published for three successive weeks before said hearing, in the Rockland Gazette, printed in Rockland, in said County, and Jeremiah Tolman, of Rockland, is hereby appointed Agent to act for John Packard and Sarah O. Fales.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

A true copy,—Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w4

KNOX COUNTY.—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of January, 1864.

ALICE SNOW, widow of LARKIN SNOW, late of Rockland, deceased, having made application for the appointment of Commissioners to assign dower to her in the real estate of the said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Rockland Gazette, printed in Rockland, in said County, and by serving a copy o. said petition and of this order on Charles W. Snow, named in said petition as tenant in common with said deceased, fourteen days at least, before the second Tuesday of February next, that the said Charles W. Snow, and all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Rockland, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w4

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of January, 1864.

EVELINE N. FOSTER, Executrix of the last will and testament of MARIANA FOSTER, late of Rockland, in said County, deceased, having presented her first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Rockland Gazette, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of February next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

A true copy,—Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w4

KNOX COUNTY.—In Probate Court, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of January, 1864.

A CERTAIN Instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of JULIA HAWES, late of Union, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given, to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Rockland Gazette, printed at Rockland, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, in said County on the second Tuesday of February next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the deceased,

H. ALDEN, Judge

Attest:—A.S. RICE, Register. 3w4

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of January, 1864.

SANBORN BLAISDELL, husband of OLIVE A. BLAISDELL, late of Camden, in said County, deceased, having presented his application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Rockland Gazette, printed in Rockland, that all persons interested may appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of February next, and show cause if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w4

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of January, 1864.

GEORGE L. SNOW and T. K. OSGOOD, Administrators on the estate of LARKIN SNOW, late of Rockland, in said County, deceased, having presented their first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Rockland Gazette, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of February next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

H. ALDEN, Judge

A true Copy—Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w4

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of

MARIANA FOSTER,

late of Rockland, in the County of Knox, deceased, intestate and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

EVELINE N. FOSTER.

Dec. 8, 1863.

Skates at Cost!

THE balance of Skates now on hand will be sold at cost, in order to close them all out before the Skating Season is over. Now is your time to purchase. If you wish to get a pair of Skates CHEAP. Call at the Store of

J. P. WISE,

No. 8, Kimball Block.

Rockland, Jan. 8, 1864. 4tf

House and Land for Sale.

FOR Sale, a good Story and a half Dwelling House and Barn, together with the lot on which they stand, situated on Water Street, Thomaston. The House is in good repair and will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. Please call and examine the premises.

HENRY BOHNDEL.

Thomaston, Jan. 16, 1864 6w4

Caution.

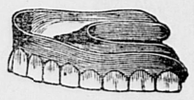
THIS is to forbid all persons from trusting or harboring a girl that I took, under bond, from the town of South Thomaston, named DEBROH JANE AREY, as I shall pay no bill of her contracting and shall prosecute persons harboring her.

WILLIAM BLAKE.

South Thomaston, Jan. 7, 1864. 3w*4

Teeth Extracted Without Pain,

With Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.



ONLY THINK OF IT LADIES! To smile while while having your offending masticators removed, and then to have the deficiency supplied by artificial ones, so beautiful, so nicely counterfeiting nature, that you will indeed laugh; and then the price for which you can obtain them for at this office will make even your stoical pocket laugh.

The subscriber would take this opportunity to say, that he is now putting up SETS OF TEETH on vulcanised base, and he does not hesitate to say that for beauty, cleanliness, adaptation to the mouth, and durability it cannot be surpassed by any other material on which an artificial denture could be made.

Also **Homeopathic Medicines** for sale.

J. W. TRUSSELL, Surgeon Dentist.

SNOW'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

Rockland, January 16, 1863. 4tf

SOMETHING NEW.

A SMOKE HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has fitted up an excellent Smoke House near his Bakery, and is prepared to smoke meats of all kind for private families or dealers at reasonable rates.

A. RISING,

At the Brook Bakery.

Rockland, Jan. 2, 1864. 2tf

A. RISING

—AT THE—

BROOK BAKERY,

WOULD inform his friends and customers that he is now prepared to furnish

Corn Balls & Cocoa Nut Cakes

at Wholesale Cheaper than any other person in this city.

He also, has a full supply of BREAD, White and Brown, Cakes, Pies, Confections, &c &c He also bakes BREAD and BEANS for customers as heretofore. Also BAKED BEANS for sale.

Rockland, January 1, 1864. 2tf

Statement of the

Piscataqua Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

OF SOUTH BERWICK MAINE.

CAPITAL PAID IN AND INVESTED, VIZ:

Bank and other Stocks.

	Par value.
87 shares North Berwick Bank,	$8,700 00
103 " South " "	5,150 00
54 " City Bank, Biddeford, Me.,	5,400 00
39 " Biddeford Bank, " "	3,900 00
7 " Saco " Portland, Me.,	700 00
1 " Bank of Commerce, Belfast, "	100 00
43 " Great Falls Bank, Somersworth, N. H.,	4,300 00
5 " Somersworth Bank, " "	500 00
20 " Mechanics & Traders Bank, Portsmouth, N. H.,	1,400 00
20 " Cocheco Bank, Dover, N. H.,	2,000 00
5 " Dover, " "	500 00
6 " Salmon Falls Bank, Rollinsford, N. H.,	600 00
18 " Freeman's Bank, Boston, Mass.,	1,800 00
15 " Brighton Market Bank, Brighton, Mass.,	1,500 00
13 " Rockport, Bank, Rockport, Mass.,	1,300 00
10 " Massasoit Bank, Fall River, "	1,000 00
50 " Providence & Worcester Railroad,	5,000 00
30 " Manchester & Lawrence "	3,000 00
10 " Boston & Worcester "	1,000 00
19 " Galena and Chicago Union "	1,900 00
5 " Boston & Maine "	500 00
12 " Souhegan Manufacturing Co., Milford, N. H.,	6,000 00
12 " American Telegraph Company,	1,200 00
10 " Dover Packet Company,	500 00
2 " Saco & Biddeford Gas Light Co.,	200 00
26) " Dover & Winnepisogee Railroad,	26,000 00
1 " Atlantic & St. Lawrence "	100 00

Bonds and Mortgages.

United States Coupon Sixes, 1881,	$1,000 00
" " 5-20s,	16,900 00
" 7 3-10ths Treasury Notes,	3,100 00
Saint Joseph City, Mo., Tens, 1868 and 9,	1,500 00
Mason County, Illinois, Eights, 1877,	1,000 00
Mitchell County, Iowa, Sixes Demand,	500 00
Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Sixes, 1866,	500 00
Biddeford City, Me., Sixes, 1881,	200 00
Loaned 1 mortgage Real Estate Massachusetts,	3,500 00
" 2 moriges " " New Hampshire,	1,200 00
" " " " Connecticut,	1,000 00
" call, sound endorsements,	1,800 00
Premium or Stock Notes, payable on demand,	94,100 00

Cash Items.

Cash in hands of Agents and in transitu,	$2,195 78
" on hand and balances due from Banks,	4,237 33
Bills Receivable (received for Marine Premiums) maturing daily,	50,484 01
Total Assets,	$267,467 12

Liabilities.

Losses in suspense and waiting proof (estimated)	3,025 00
All other Liabilities,	29,845 18

Business for the past Year.

Amount at risk at commencement of year,	$1,638,307 00
Amount issued during the year,	3,087,854 00
	$4,726,161 00
Amount of risks terminated the past year,	2,760,805 00
Amount now insured,	$1,965,356 00
Amount of premiums received the past year,	$85,564 43
Amount of premiums terminated the past year,	$7,925 96
Amount of losses paid the past year,	52,583 04
Amount of premiums received over losses paid	$32,981 39

DIRECTORS.

DAVID FAIRBANKS, (President Seaman's Savings' Bank,) Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM HILL, (President North Berwick Bank,) North Berwick, Me.

WOODBRIDGE ODLIN, (President Exeter Savings' Bank,) Exeter, N. H.

JOHN H. BURLEIGH, President So. Berwick, Bank, South Berwick Me.

EDWARD HAYMAN, (Cashier South Berwick Bank,) South Berwick, Me.

THOMAS QUIMBY, (Sup't Water Power Company,) Biddeford, Me

ABNER OAKES, South Berwick, Me.

SHIPLEY W. RICKER, South Berwick, Me.

JOSEPH G. GOODWIN, North Berwick, Me.

OFFICERS.

DAVID FAIRBANKS, President.

WILLIAM HILL, Treasurer.

SHIPLEY W. RICKER, Vice President and Secretary.

E. H. COCHRAN, Agent, Rockland.

January 8, 1863. 3w3

Fann Mills,

FARMERS call and see them, at

52tf J. P. WISE'S.

Parian Marble Vases.

A SPLENDID Assortment, just received, and for sale low, by W. E. TOLMAN & SON,

46tf Snow Block, Corner of Main & Spring Sts.

Commissioner's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Knox, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims or creditors against the estate of CHARLES HOLMES, late of Rockland, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that they will be in session at the Police Court Room, in said Rockland, on Monday the eleventh day of April, and Monday the thirteenth day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for that purpose.

M. W. FARWELL.

Dec. 8, 1863. 3w3 C. R. MALLARD.

HEEL AND TOE IRONS.

A LARGE Assortment of Heel and Toe Irons, of all Sizes at WISE'S,

50tf No. 8 Kimball Block.

Molasses

BY THE BARRELL OR HOGSHEAD, for sale by

42tf W. O. FULLER.

OLD FOLKS'

ASSEMBLIES

At Atlantic Hall,

Every Tuesday and Friday

EVENINGS.

Mucic by the Quadrille Band.

The Managers take pleasure in announcing to their friends that they have commenced a course of Assemblies at the above named hall, and having secured as GOOD MUSIC AS CAN BE FOUND IN THE STATE, would say to those contemplating having a good dance, now is the time.

TICKETS:

Admitting Gentleman and Lady to the Course	$6.00
" Gentleman and two Ladies to the Course,	9 00
" Gentleman and Lady one evening,	50
Admittance to the Gallery	15

Dancing from 7 to 11 o'clock.

Rockland, Jan. 8, 1863. 3tf

GREAT BARGAINS

TO BE HAD AT

T. A. WENTWORTH'S!

HE IS SELLING

Boots, Shoes,

HATS and CAPS,

AT THE FOLLOWING

LOW PRICES:

Ladies' Kid Slippers for	$ 42
Ladies' Double Sole Grain Calf Ankle Balmoral Boots, for	1 50
Ladies' Double Sole Calf Balmoral Boots, for	1 00
Ladies' Double Sole A. Calf half Balmoral Boots, for	1 00
Ladies' Double Sole Buff half Balmoral Boots, for	1 12
Ladies' Kid Balmoral Boots, for	1 00
Misses' Double Sole A. Calf half Balmoral Boots, for	75
Misses' Double Sole Goat half Balmoral Boots, for	88
Children's Double Sole A. Calf Balmoral Boots, for	63
Youth's Thick Boots,	1 50
Youth's Copper-tipped Boots, for	1 75
Children's Copper-tipped Boots, for	1 00
Boys' Copper-tipped Boots, for	1 00
Boys' Copper-tipped Boots, for	2 50
Boys' Double Sole Thick Boots, for	2 00
Boys' Tap Sole Kip Boots, for	1 88
Boys' Double Sole Grain Boots,	2 25
Men's Kip Boots, for	2 50
Men's thick Boots, for	3 25

Mens' Hats and Caps little out of Style,

Silk Hats, worth	$5 00	selling for $3 00
Silk Hats, worth	4 50	2 50
Silk Hats, worth	4 00	2 00
Men's Silk Plush Caps, worth	2 00	1 00
Men's Silk Plush Caps, worth	1 50	75
Men's Silk Plush Caps, worth	1 25	50
Men's Cloth Caps, worth	1 00	50
Men's Kossuth Hats, worth	2 50	1 50
Men's Kossuth Hats, worth	2 00	1 00
Men's Kossuth Hats, worth	1 50	75
Men's Kossuth Hats, worth	1 25	50
Ladies' River Sable Cuffs, worth	2 50	1 25
Ladies' Silver Badger Cuffs, worth	2 50	1 25
Ladies' Seal Cuffs, worth	2 00	1 00

Rockland, Jan. 6, 1864. 3tf

HORATIO N. KEENE,

(Successor to E. W. Bartlett,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS,

AND OVER-SHOES.

Sole Leather, Wax Leather, French and American Calf Skins.

LININGS, BINDINGS, KID AND GOAT STOCK. Rubber Goring, Shoe Duck, Pegs, Lasts, Shoe Nails, and Shoe Tools of all kinds.

At the Brook, Main Street,

ROCKLAND, ME.

January 2, 1864. 2tf

Piano-Fortes and Melodeons

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has for sale, PIANO-FORTES, CABINET ORGANS, and MELODEONS, of Superior Tone and Quality, at his

Sales Room in Berry Block, Up Stairs.

Also, SECOND-HAND PIANOS and MELODEONS for sale and MELODEONS to Let.

OFFICE HOURS—Every secular day from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and at all other hours when not professionally engaged.

☞ Instruction on the Piano-Forte at $10 per quarter.

ALBERT SMITH.

Rockland, Nov. 20, 1863. 48tf

AGENTS WANTED!—*Male or Female!*

A GENTS wanted in every county and town in the United States to sell on commission (by sample) the best and cheapest SEWING MACHINE in the market.—Agents make from $30 to $50 per month. For terms and further information please enclose a letter stamp and address S. N. SHANNON & CO., Manchester, N. H.

Jan. 2, 1864. 8w2*

FALL AND WINTER

MILLINERY

AND ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS,

AT H. HATCH'S,

No. 4 Perry Block, Lime Rock Street,

Where he is opening a splendid assortment of

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY,

And Fancy Goods,

All New and Fresh from Boston and New York Markets.

Straw, Fancy and Mourning Bonnets,

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES and EDGINGS

A large and elegant assortment of

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Knitting YARNS, Zephyr and German Worsteds.

A full assortment of

SHETLAND AND HOOD YARNS,

Embroidering Materials,

Such as FLANNEL, SADDLERS AND EMBROIDERING SILK, Tambo, Moravian and Nun's Cotton. Linen Floss, Gold Braid, and other small articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO—Constantly on hand and will be sold at the lowest prices a large assortment of

FRENCH AND AMERICAN HAIR WORK,

of the best manufacture in the United States.

BONNETS BLEACHED AND PRESSED.

The subscriber, grateful that his persistent efforts to merit a remunerative patronage for his establishment has been so liberally met by this community, still cherishes the hope that continued efforts to present desirable articles at low prices will ensure for him a continuen increase of patronage.

H. HATCH.

January 2, 1864. 3tf

CASH, CASH,

And the Highest Prices Paid

FOR all kinds of Old Paper, Tracts, Pamphlets, Account Books, Rags and all kinds of paper stock.

Cash Paid

For all kinds of Woolen Rags.

Cash Paid

For all kinds of Old Junk, Metals, &c., &c.

Cash Paid

FOR Hides and Wool Skins, by

J. R. RICHARDSON,

McLoon's Block, Main Street.

Rockland, October 17, 1863. 6m43

Statement of the

Thames Fire Insurance Company.

NORWICH, CONN.

Assets.

Loans on Real Estate,	$74,350 00
Bank Stock,	11,000 00
Loans on Collateral,	9,820 00
U. S. Stock and Bonds,	25,206 75
Cash in Nor. Savings Bank,	1,510 73
Cash in Treasurer's hand,	1,615 47
Bills receivable,	273 69
Office Furniture and Library,	428 00
Due from Agents,	2,925 90
Accrued Interest,	4,000 00
	131,130 54

Liabilities.

Capital Paid in,	$113,900 00
Losses adjusted, not due.	6,329 02
Losses reported, not adjusted,	409 34
Surplus,	10,492 18
	$131,130 54

AMOS W. PRENTICE, President.

W. S. BRAKENRIDGE, Secretary.

NORWICH, CONN., Dec. 4th, 1863.

Sworn to before me,

CHARLES E. DYER, Notary Public.

C. D. SMALLEY, Agent, Rockland, Me.

January 1, 1864. 3w2

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Atlantic Ship Wharf and Lime Manufacturing Company will be holden at the Counting Room of Cobb, Wight & Case, in this city, on TUESDAY, January 26, 1864, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the choice of officers and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them. S. L. LOVEJOY, Secretary.

Rockland, Jan. 2, 1864. 3w2

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS THOMAS KEATING and F. W. CARR of Thomaston, in the County of Knox, and State of Maine, by their deed of mortgage dated August 19, 1857, conveyed to JOHN D. BARNARD, a certain lot of land situated in Thomaston, and bounded as follows:—Beginning at land of G. Myrick, thence running Northerly as George Street now runs, one hundred and f

[COPYRIGHT SECURED.]

The Great Indian Remedy
FOR FEMALES.
Dr. Mattison's Indian Emmenagogue.

This celebrated Female Medicine designed expressly for both married and single ladies, is the very best thing known for the purpose as it will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. If taken as directed, it will cure any case, NO MATTER HOW OBSTINATE; and it is also perfectly safe at all times. It is put up in bottles of two different strengths with full directions for using, and sold at the following uniform PRICES:—Full strength $10. Half strength $5. Some are cured by the weaker, while others may require the stronger preparation; the full strength is always the best. REMEMBER; This medicine is designed expressly for OBSTINATE CASES, which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted as represented IN EVERY RESPECT, or the price will be refunded. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. None warranted unless purchased directly of DR. MATTISON, at his REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, NO. 28 UNION STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I. Ladies who wish, can remain in the city a short time for treatment.

DIURETIC COMPOUND,

For Gonorrhœa; Gleet; Strictures; and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. This new remedy contains neither Balsam Copaiva, Spirits of Nitre, Cubebs, Turpentine, or any other nauseous drugs, but is an elegant vegetable liquid, pleasant to the taste and smell, cooling, cleansing and healing in its operation, speedily allaying all heat and irritation in the urinary passages. You, therefore, who have been swallowing down Balsam Copaiva either in capsules or mixtures for months without benefit, until sick and pale, your breath and clothes are filled with its vile odor; throw away the disgusting mixtures, and send for a bottle of the New Remedy; which will not only cure you at once, but it will also cleanse the system from the injurious effects of the mixtures you have been taking so long. It is warranted to cure in one half the time of any other medicine, or the price will be refunded. One bottle often sufficient. Price $3.—double size, $5.

ALTERATIVE SYRUP.

For Secondary Syphilis; Eruptions on the skin; Sore Throat, Mouth and Nose; Loss of Hair; Old Sores; Swellings; Pains in the Bones; and all other signs of the Secondary Venereal Disease. No remedy ever discovered has done what has been achieved by this. Under its use every form of constitutional syphilitic taint is speedily cured, and in a short time the subtile poison is completely eradicated from the system, and health and strength are permanently restored. It was this remedy that cured a gentleman from the South then stopping at Newport, and for which he presented Dr. M., with $450 besides his bill, after having been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, for FIVE YEARS. One large bottle lasts a month.—price $10; half size, $5.50. Sent by express in a sealed package, secure from observation, on receipt of the price by mail.

NERVE INVIGORATOR.

For Nervous Debility; Seminal Weakness; Loss of Power; Impotency; Confusion of Thought; Loss of Memory; Irritable Temper; Gloomy Apprehensions; Fear; Despondency and Melancholy, which may end in Loss of Reason. This new remedy for that fearful train of mental and physical evils arising from venereal excesses, and secret habits of the young, is composed of the most soothing, strengthening and invigorating medicines to be found in the whole Vegetable Kingdom, forming in combination, the most perfect antidote for this obstinate and distressing class of maladies ever yet discovered. It has now been sent to nearly every State in the Union, relieving the untold suffering of hundreds who have never seen the inventor, restoring them to health, strength and happiness. One large bottle lasts a month. Price $10; half size, 5.50. **THESE FOUR GREAT REMEDIES** are the result of over twenty years' study and practice, and as now prepared they are known to be the very best for their respective purposes. I am therefore induced to make them public, for the benefit of those who otherwise could never avail themselves of their virtues. They are all warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Prepared and sold ONLY by Dr. MATTISON, at his REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, No. 28 UNION STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I., and sent by Express to all parts of the country, in a closely sealed package, secure from observation, on receipt of the price by mail.

NOTICE TO INVALIDS.

Over Three Hundred Thousand Dollars are paid to swindling quacks annually in New England alone, which is worse than thrown away. This comes from trusting to the false and deceptive advertisements of men calling themselves Doctors, who have no medical education, and whose only recommendation is what they say of themselves. Advertising physicians, in nine cases out of ten, are imposters, and the only safe way is, to go to some regular practising physician that you know; or, if you prefer to consult one who makes your case a speciality, be sure that he is a physician and not a pretender or you will have reason to regret it. Dr. Mattison is the only regular physician in Providence, if not in New England, who advertises, making a speciality of private maladies; and GIVES UNDOUBTED TESTIMONIALS from some of the most eminent physicians, surgeons and citizens of this and other States. Enclose one stamp for postage and send for them, with a pamphlet on SPECIAL DISEASES, and DISEASES OF WOMEN, sent free. Dr. M. is a regularly educated physician of twenty year' experience, ten in an extensive general practice, until declining health compelled him to relinquish that and adopt an office practice, treating all diseases and difficulties of a private nature in both sexes married or single, giving them his whole attention. Persons, therefore, having any important or difficult case in his speciality, will save much time and expense by consulting Dr. M. before going elsewhere. Advice at office, free; by letter, $1. Write your name, town and State plainly, and direct to Lock Box No. XX, Providence Post-office; or to DR. MATTISON,

No. 28 Union Street, Providence, R. I.

January 1, 1864. 1y2

TEETH EXTRACTED
WITHOUT PAIN,
By the Use of Nitrous Oxid,

AT THE OFFICE OF

E. P. CHASE, Dentist,

ROCKLAND, ME.

REFERENCE:

I take pleasure in stating that Dr. E. P. CHASE, of Rockland, Me., having spent a time in my office and laboratory, being instructed in making and preparing the pure "nitrous oxid gas" as an Anesthetic, which he proposes to give the benefit of to his friends professionally; and as prepared by him it is the *best*, the *safest* and *most satisfactory* anesthetic agent for dental operations that has been presented to the profession or the public. We believe it superior to Chloroform or Ether. Perfectly harmless, it produces pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain during an operation.

G. H. PERINE,
48tf No. 6 East 22d Street, New York.

NEW BOOK STORE.

THE undersigned invites his old friends and customers to look in upon the New Bookstore, just opened by

J. WAKEFIELD & CO.,

in the room formerly occupied by M. E. THURLO, next door South of A. H. KIMBALL & Co., where may be found all the variety of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

used in this and the adjoining towns, every variety of

Stationery, Miscellaneous Books and
FANCY ARTICLES,
PAPER HANGINGS,

of every quality, all descriptions of

BLANK BOOKS,
DRESSING FOR THE HAIR.
COLOGNE, PERFUMERY, EXTRACTS

of the best kinds, and the best

PATENT MEDICINES, NOW SOLD.

J. WAKEFIELD.
Rockland, October 14, 1862. 43tf

DR. H. L. FOSS'
LINIMENT.

A sure remedy for **DIPTHERIA**, when used in the early stages of the disease. This medicine has been used extensively in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and the Provinces, with unfailing success. Dr. Foss has a large number of recommendations from people who have used it, all speaking of its merits in the highest terms.

It is also an excellent medicine for all kinds of PAINS whether external or internal.

Purchasers can use one-half of a bottle on trial, and if dissatisfied, the price of the whole will be refunded.

For sale in this city by LEVI M. ROBBINS.
Rockland, November 21, 1863. 48tf

DR. MARSHALL'S
Headache and Catarrh Snuff.

THIS Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article ever known for curing the CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, and the HEADACHE. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of SORE EYES. DEAFNESS has been removed by its use. It purges out all obstructions, strengthens the Glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.

More than twenty-five years' experience has proved its great value; and at this moment it stands higher than ever before.

☞ A fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietor, CHARLES BOWEN, is on every bottle. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

March 28, 1863. 1y14

New Buckwheat Flour
—AND—
New Orleans Syrup,

At W. O. FULLER'S.
Rockland, Nov. 6, 1863. 46

FLOUR.

VARIOUS BRANDS, Southern and Western, from NEW WHEAT, some of which is very superior. For sale at Wholesale and Retail, by

W. O. FULLER.
42tf

Stone Ware.

A NEW lot just arrived at the Brook.
50tf H. H. CRIE.

FLOUR.

SOLD at a very small profit, by
46t W. E. TOLMAN & SON.

SALT.

COARSE LIVERPOOL and TURKS ISLAND SALT, at
W. O. FULLER'S.
Rockland, Nov. 6, 1863. 46tf

NEW GOODS
—AT—
A. J. SHAW & CO'S.

Just Received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF FASHIONABLE

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,

Ladies' Cloths, Waterproofs, &c.

BALMORAL and HOOP SKIRTS,

of the very best quality and latest styles, and a general assortment of

Fancy Goods and Trimmings!

Also a large lot of

Prints, Flannels, Sheetings,

COTTON FLANNELS,

AND

DOMESTIC GOODS

of all kinds, which we are selling below the market prices.

Come to No. 3 Union Block, and see if it is not so.

A. J. SHAW & CO.
October 1, 1863. 41tf

Portland and New York Steamers.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The Splendid and fast sailing Steamships "CHESAPEAKE," Capt. WILLETS, and "PARKERSBURG," Capt. HOFFMAN, will until further notice run as follows,

Leaves Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., and Pier 9, North River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage $7.00, including Fare and State Room.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their Freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For Freight and Passage apply to
EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.
H. B. CROMWELL, & CO., No 86 West Street, N. Y
November 25, 1863. 1y

ARE YOU INSURED?
E. H. COCHRAN'S
FIRE, MARINE
—AND—
Life Insurance Agency.

BERRY BLOCK, ROCKLAND MAINE.

E. H. COCHRAN will take risks on Dwelling Houses, Household Furniture, Stores, Stocks of Goods, Finishing Risks on buildings in process of construction, and all other insurable property, in the following companies, known to be safe and prompt in the adjustment of losses. Also Marine Risks, on Vessels, Freights and Cargoes.

Home Insurance Company.
New York City.
Paid up Capital $2,000,000.
Chas. J. Martin, President.
A. F. Wilmarth, Vice Pres't. John McGee, Sec'y.

Ætna Fire Insurance Company.
Hartford Connecticut. Incorporated 1819
Paid up Capital $1,500,000 Assets over $2,000,000.
Thomas A. Alexander Pres't. S. J. Hendee, Sec'y.

Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
Springfield, Mass.
Paid up Capital $200,000. Assets $428,000.
Edmond Freeman, Pres't. Wm. Conner, Jr. Sec'y.

Lorillard Insurance Company.
New York City,
Paid up Capital $500,000. Assets $675,000.
Carlisle Norwood, Pres't. John G. Mills, Sec'y.
John C. Goodridge, Manager of Agency Department.

Western Massachusetts Insurance Co.
Pittsfield, Mass. Paid up Capital $200,000.
E. H. Kellogg, Pres't. J. N. Dunham, Sec'y

Union Fire & Marine Insurance Company.
Paid up Capital, $100,000.
George Stetson, Pres't. John S. Chadwick, Sec'y.

Maine Insurance Company.
Augusta, Maine. Paid up Capital $79,000.
John L. Cutler, Pres't. Joseph H. Williams, Sec'y.

New England Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
Hartford, Conn Paid up Capital $200,000.
G. D. Jewett, President. R. A. Johnson, Sec'y.

Home Insurance Company.
New Haven, Conn. Paid up Capital $200,000.
D. R. Saterlee, President. Charles Wilson, Sec'y.

City Fire Insurance Company.
Hartford, Conn. Paid Capital $250,000.

Hampden Insurance Company.
Springfield, Mass. Paid Capital $150,000.

Conway Insurance Company.
Boston, Mass. Paid Capital $150,000.

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. H. COCHRAN

Will effect Life insurance in the following sound companies, doing business on the most approved plans, and offering inducements second to no other Companies.—Premiums may be paid quarterly, semi-annually, or yearly.

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Boston, Mass. Accumulated capital $1,200,000.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Hartford, Conn. Accumulated capital $3,000,000.
The above are the oldest Life Insurance companies in the United States. The insured participate in the profits.

Charter Oak Life Insurance Company.
Hartford, Conn. Capital and surplus $500,000

Equitable Life Assurance Company.
New York City.
William C. Alexander, Pres't. Joseph W. Paine, Sec'y.

E. H. COCHRAN,
Life and Fire Insurance Agent, Rockland.
Rockland, Dec 12, 1863 51tf

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. DOW continues to be consulted at his office, Nos. 7 and 9 Endicott Street, Boston, on all diseases of a
PRIVATE OR DELICATE NATURE.

By a long course of study and practical experience of unlimited extent, Dr. D. has now the gratification of presenting the unfortunate with remedies that have never since he first introduced them, failed to cure the most alarming cases of

GONORRHŒA AND SYPHILIS.

Beneath his treatment, all the horrors of venereal and impure blood, Impotency, Scrofula, Gonorrhœa, Ulcers, pain and distress in the regions of procreation, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Hydrocele, Abscesses, Humors frightful Swellings, and the long train of horrible symptoms attending this class of disease are made to become as harmless as the simplest ailings of a child.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

Dr. D. Devotes a great part of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret and solitary habit, which ruins the body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for business or society. Some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, are Weakness of the Back and limbs, Dizziness of the Head, Dimness of sight, Palpitation of the heart, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Derangement of the digestive functions, Symptoms of Consumption, &c. The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded; loss of memory, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, aversion of society, self-distrust, timidity, &c., are among the evils produced. Such persons should before contemplating matrimony, consult a physician of experience, and be at once restored to health and happiness.

Patients who wish to remain under Dr. Dow's treatment a few days or weeks, will be furnished with pleasant rooms, and charges for board moderate

Medicines sent to all parts of the country, with full directions for use, on receiving description of your cases.—Dr. Dow has also for sale the French Cupotte, warranted the best preventive. Order by mail. Three for $1, and a red stamp

April 17, 1863. 1y17

CERTAIN CURE
In all cases, or No Charges Made.

DR. DOW is consulted daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. as above, upon all difficult and chronic diseases of every name and nature, having by his unwearied attention and extraordinary success gained a reputation which calls patients from all parts of the country to obtain advice

Among the physicians in Boston none stand higher in the profession than the celebrated DR. DOW, No. 7 Endicott street, Boston. Those who need the services of an experienced physician and surgeon should give him a call.

P. S. Dr Dow imports and has for sale a new article, called the French Secret. Order by mail. Two for $1, and a red stamp.

April 17, 1863. 1y17

Camden Crackers.

FRESH from the Bakery, constantly on hand and for sale at Wholesale or Retail, by
W. O. FULLER, Agent for said Bakery.
Spear Block, Rockland.
Rockland, March 7, 1863. 11tf

GRAND OPENING
—OF—
FALL AND WINTER
CLOAKS,
CIRCULARS, &c.,
—AT—
SIMONTON'S.

We have received our

Patterns for the Fall & Winter

and are now prepared to

MANUFACTURE CLOAKS

at short notice, and in styles not excelled East of New York.

WE HAVE A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Cloths, Trimmings, Ornaments, Buttons, Silk, &c.,

And our prices will always be as

Low as the Lowest.

Garments Cut or Made for those who prefer to buy their cloth elsewhere. Never buy a Cloak or the Materials till you visit our

Cloak Emporium,

As we make

No Charge for Cutting Garments

When the Cloth is Bought at our Store.

T. E. & F. J. SIMONTON,
No. 4 Berry Block.
Rockland, September 25, 1863. 40tf

Maine War-Claim Association.

ESTABLISHED OCTOBER, 1862.

For the Collection of Bounties and Pensions and the Back Pay of Deceased Soldiers and Sailors.

BRANCH OFFICE AT ROCKLAND.
OLIVER G. HALL, ASSISTANT ACTUARY.
OFFICE IN CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

The objects of this Association are to collect with fidelity and dispatch the various claims of our soldiers and sailors and their legal representatives, upon the Government "at a cost simply covering the expense of doing the business," to protect the Government against fraudulent and dishonest practices, and shield those who have deserved well of their country, their families and friends from imposition and extortion.

The standing of the gentlemen who have charge of the business of the association is a sufficient guaranty that its objects will be carried out with fidelity and success.

REV. HORATIO STEBBINS, President.
GEO. F. EMERY, Esq., Secretary.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—Hon. J. R. Brown, Hon Edward Fox, St. John Smith, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Rev. Horatio Stebbins, Hon. J. R. Brown, Hon. Samuel E. Spring, Hon. N. J. Miller, Hon. Phinehas Barnes, Oliver Gerrish, Esq., Jacob McLellan, Esq.

NAMES OF GENERAL DIRECTORS.—Rev. Horatio Stebbins, Hon. J. R. Brown, Hon. Edward Fox, Hon. Ether Shepley, Hon. William Willis, Hon. Nathaniel J. Miller, Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, Hon. William W. Thomas, Hon. Phinehas Barnes, Hon. Nathan Cummings, Hon. Samuel E. Spring, Hon. Jedediah Jewett, Hon. Charles Holden, Hon. Joseph C. Noyes, Hon. John Appleton, St. John Smith, Esq., Oliver Gerrish, Esq., Byron Greenough, Esq., Rensellaer Cram, Esq., Jonas H. Perley, Esq., Harrison J. Libby, Esq., Jacob McLellan, Esq., Charles Staples, Esq., Eben Steele, Esq., Nathaniel F. Deering, Esq., Horatio N. Jose, Esq., Rufus E. Wood, Esq., A. K. Shurtleff, Esq., Sewell C. Chase, Esq., Geo. F. Emery, Esq.

Persons in this and adjoining counties having claims upon the Government, may have them promptly secured, at very small expense, through the above Association by presenting their claims, in person or by letter to

OLIVER G. HALL, Assistant Actuary
OF MAINE WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION, ROCKLAND, ME.
Rockland, Jan. 1, 1864. 2tf

HIGHLY IMPORTANT
To Females in Delicate Health.

DR. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 7 and 9 Endicott Street, Boston, is consulted daily for all diseases incident to the female system. Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, Fluor Albus, Suppression and other menstrual derangements, are all treated upon new pathological principles, and speedy relief guaranteed in a very few days. So invariably certain is this new mode of treatment, that most obstinate complaints yield under it, and the afflicted person soon rejoices in perfect health.

Dr. Dow has no doubt had greater experience in the cure of diseases of women and children, than any other physician in Boston.

Boarding accomodations for patients who may wish to stay in Boston a few days under his treatment.

Dr. Dow, since 1845, having confined his whole attention to an office practice, for the cure of Private Diseases and Female Complaints, acknowledges no superior in the United States.

N. B.—All letters must contain four red stamps, or they will not be answered.

Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
April 17, 1863. 1y17

DYE-HOUSE.

Gregory Block, Front St., North End,

SLOCOMB BAKER PROPRIETOR.

Will Dye and Finish in the best manner.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, &c.; Satins, Lustrings, Crape, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Plush, Lace Veils, Sewing Silk, Silk Crape, Worsted and Cotton Shawls, Yarn and Worsted; (High Colors for Lace Work, Carpets, &c.) Italian and French Crapes; Gloves, Hosiery, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, &c. Also—Ladies' Dresses of every description; Gents' Coats, Pants Vests, &c.

Gents' Coats, Pants and Military Garments; Merino Shawls, Carpets, Table Cloths, &c., Cleansed and finished.

GOODS can be left with GEORGE F. KALER, at Mayo & KALER'S.

Rockland May 15, 1863. 2ltf

SAPONIFIER,
OR CONCENTRATED
LYE.
FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!

Every family can make its **own Soap** from **waste Kitchen grease** at a **cost** of only **four cents** per pound with Saponifier, which is *three times the strength of Potash.*

☞ Full Directions accompany each one-pound **iron** can.

NOTICE.

The genuine Saponifier is only put up in 1-lb **iron** cans, by the
PENNSYLVANIA SALT-MANUFACTURING CO.
Patentees and sole Manufacturers.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits! Be sure you buy the **iron** can!

For Sale by
CARLTON, NORWOOD & CO., Rockport
November 6, 1863. 3m46

New Styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
BUY YOUR CLOTHING
—AT—
E. K. ROBBINS'

(Successor to A. E. ROBINSON,)

WHO would respectfully inform the citizens of Rockland and vicinity that he now occupies the Rooms formerly occupied by A. E. Robinson, (successor to Moody E. Thurlo,

IN CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCK,

Where he will carry on the

Custom Tailoring Business.

In connection with the late stock of Robinson, the subscriber has a choice selection of

New Fall and Winter Style Goods,

Just received from Boston, consisting of

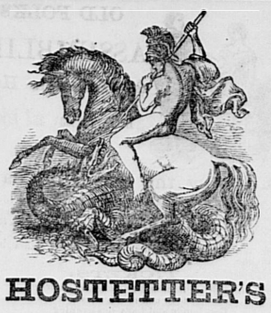
BROADCLOTHS,
OVERCOATINGS of all kinds
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c.

Having had a good experience in the business, the subscriber guarantees to manufacture garments after the latest and most approved style and warrants the BEST FITS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Patronage Solicited.
E. K. ROBBINS.
Rockland, Sept. 25, 1863. 40tf

Wrapping Paper.

750 REAMS PAPER, all kinds, and all sizes, direct from the Mills, and for sale at manufacturers prices, by
46tf W. E. TOLMAN & SON.



HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps, Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

NOTHING that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the pures and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with FEVER AND AGUE, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in case of DISPEPSIA and in less confirmed forms of INDIGESTION. Acting as a gentle and painless appedient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to NERVOUS ATTACKS, LOWNESS of SPIRITS and FITS of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of BILIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In case of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is The Only Safe Stimulant, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day

No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Storekeepers everywhere.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, a Positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance.	

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

Impotency, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits,

In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say they are not frequently followed by these "Direful Diseases."

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, BUT NONE WILL CONFESS THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

And Melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the Truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once effected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System,

Which HUMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A Trial will convince the most skeptical.

—:0:—

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES.

In many Affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leuchorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

—:0:—

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicines for unpleasant and dangerous disease.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES

SECRET DISEASES

In all their Stages,	At little expense,
Little or no change in Diet,	No inconvenience,

AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous, Diseased and wornout matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

—:0:—

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

Disease of these Organs requires the aid of a DIURETIC HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases for which it is Recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six for $5.00.

Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

Cures Guaranteed! **Advice Gratis!!**

Address letters for information to

H. B. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
104 South Tenth-st., bel. Chesnut, Phila.

HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 Broadway, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, who endeavor to dispose "of their ows" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
" " " Extract Buchu.
" " " Sarsaparilla.
" " " Improved Rose Wash.

SOLD BY
ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the Advertisment and send for it.

AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.

November 14, 1863. 1y47

NEW FALL & WINTER
GOODS.

MOFFITT & WATERS

HAVE just opened a splendid line of Fall and Winter Goods for Men and Boy's wear; of

Pilots,	Beavers,
Tricots,	Broadcloths,
Doeskins,	Ladies' Cloth,

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,
VESTINGS, &c., &c.

which they are prepared to make up in the most approved styles, and warranted to give satisfaction, at prices to suit the times.

They also offered a large lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, &c.,

which will be sold as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

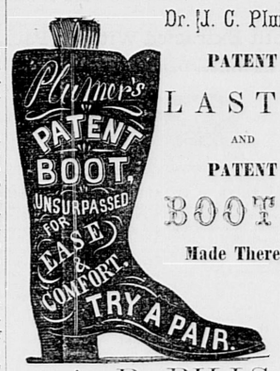
Ladies looking for **Cloth** for CHILDREN'S Wear are invited to examine our Stock before making their selections.

REMEMBER THE OLD STAND
At No. 2 Union Block.

N. B. Particular attention given to Cutting Garments that are to be made out of the shop, and at short notice.

C. G. MOFFITT,
EUGENE WATERS.
Rockland, Sept. 20, 1863. 39tf

NEWS FOR THE MILLION!
ANOTHER
GREAT MYSTERY SOLVED!
GREATEST NOVELTY
OF THE AGE.



Dr. J. C. Plumer's **PATENT** LASTS! AND **PATENT** BOOTS! **Made Thereon.**

A. R. BILLS

TAKES pleasure in informing his many friends and patrons that he is now prepared to furnish all kinds and qualities of BOOTS manufactured upon these CELEBRATED LASTS, which are the latest and most improved pattern yet brought before the public.

The Anatomical Last

is truly constructed upon Scientific principles, constructed in accordance with the bony ligamentous conformation of the bottom of the foot, an entirely new principle and a great improvement on the old style of BOOT AND SHOE LASTS.

The principles herein suggested and followed out by careful and patient reasoning and experiment has now for the first time been practically and fully developed and applied. They produce a BOOT and SHOE perfectly comfortable and easy at first, no matter how thick or substantial the soles, and the importance of this for predestrian purposes cannot be exaggerated, and conferring advantages which can be most sensibly appreciated by those who suffer from TENDER FEET.

Those who have once had an opportunity to test the real advantages of these Philosophically made BOOTS will hardly be reconciled to wear any other. As one exclaims, "To all persons who wish to have a neat fitting Boot and one in which they can take SOLID COMFORT I would say try this Last, and they will cry,

THE HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD,"

In short, this LAST IS MADE TO FIT THE FOOT.

Sample Boots

can be examined and by putting on a Boot any one can but convinced of the decided benefits of the new last.

The finest brands of Stock are worked at this establishment by the best workmen in the State, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. All orders filled with promptness and despatch

Jobbing of all kinds done with neatness.

P. S. Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him in the past, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share in the future.

Give him an early Call, at

No. 4, Spofford Block, up Stairs.
Rockland, Dec. 19, 1861. 3m52

REMOVAL.
F. HARRINGTON

BLOCK AND PUMP MAKER,
AND DEALER IN
Hanks, Hand-Spikes, Oars, Roller
BUSHINGS &c.,

Has removed to the NEW BRICK BUILDING adjoining Kimball Block, a few doors North of the Post Office, where he is prepared to furnish all articles in his line of business with promptness and at reasonable rates.

Rockland, September 4, 1863. 37tf

BOUNTIES, PENSIONS,
—AND—
Arrears of pay Secured
TO SOLDIERS OR THEIR HEIRS.

Soldiers wounded or in any way injured or who die from wounds or injuries received or disease contracted while in service (they or their heirs) can have the same secured by applying, to

GEORGE W. FRENCH, Attorney at Law.
Thomaston, November 27, 1863. 49tf

To the Ladies.

Call and see the

LATEST STYLES
—FOR—
LADIES' CLOAKS,
Children's Garments,

Sleeve Patterns, &c.,

Just received from Mad. Demorest's
Emporium of Fashion,
NEW YORK.

Also a Large Assortment of **Braiding Patterns** for Ladies' and Children's Garments.

A. J SHAW & Co.
Rockland, October 15, 1863. 43tf

FRESH INVOICE OF
CARPETINGS!

INCLUDING

Tapestry, Three Ply, Supers,

HEMP, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, STRAW MATTING,

&c, which will be sold at a very

Small Advance from Cost, at

SIMONTON'S,
No. 4 Berry Block.
Rockland, Oct. 1, 1863. 41tf

MANHOOD!
HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just published, in a sealed envelope Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa of Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emmissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 *Bowery, New York, Post Office Box*, 4586.
September 18, 1863. 1y39

Warren Factory Goods.

A FRESH STOCK of those most desirable GOODS just received and constantly on hand, consisting of

Yarns, Heavy Flannels, Satinetts, and Cassimeres,

which I will sell at Wholesale or Retail at the same prices as they are sold at the factory.

Cash Paid for Wool or Goods Exchanged,
W. O. FULLER, Agent,
Spear Block.
Rockland, Sept. 2, 1862. 37tf

WILLIAM M. M'LEAN,
SHIP BROKER.
—AND—
Commisson Merchant,
41 WATER STREET,
Saint John, N. B.

European Deal, West India and Coastwise Lumber and Coal Freights procured from all ports in British Provinces.
Agent at Rockland, HUDSON J. HEWETT, Esq.
March 7, 1863. 1y11

WAR CLAIM AGENCY
PENSIONS,

BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY
SECURED FOR
Wounded or Disabled Soldiers, or
WIDOWS,
MINOR CHILDREN, or
DEPENDENT MOTHERS or
**